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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHY THE YOUNG FOLKS LEAVE US.—One of the chief reasons that our rural districts are being deserted, is the fact that our farmers make no returns, saving those of board and clothing, to their able bodied sons and daughters, and hence the young people leave the home and farm, and seek their fortunes elsewhere. In consequence of this the farms are not being worked to one-half of their capacity, or the farmers are obliged to engage and pay outside help. This old-fashioned idea, that it is the duty of young people to work for their parents without remuneration, is, we believe, one of the principal reasons for the desertion of our country homes.

HANDLE IT CAREFULLY.—We have recently been reminding our country readers of some of the details of farm life that can be attended to with profit during the comparatively leisure months of winter and very early spring. This is an excellent time for removing the large stones and stumps, which have been for many years, perhaps, a nuisance to all on the farm. They can now be removed by careful blasting, and the bit of land which they have encumbered may be reclaimed and the appearance of the fields greatly improved by their removal. A word of caution is however necessary to farmers who mean to handle dynamite for the purpose. The greatest care should be taken in dealing with this most useful and dangerous of explosives, else a fatal or painful accident may result from its use.

THE FALL OF DE LESSEPS.—Ferdinand De Lesseps is now a fallen great man, and the very powers which brought about his pre-eminence among men have united to make his downfall the more conspicuous. For ourselves we have little but sympathy to offer to the man whose name was so freely used by a hoard of dishonest sharpers, he whom his relatives and friends conspired to disgrace in order to shield their own dishonest transactions. The name of De Lesseps, the daring inventor, the brilliant practical thinker, is clouded, but not wholly obscured. In the coming century his great Suez canal will be his lasting monument. Let his son and son-in-law bear the shame of their own misrepresentations, and let the closing years of the old man's life be freed from the calumny. The formal sentence and imprisonment were perhaps demanded by law, but shame, everlasting shame to his deeply indebted countrymen, if the sentence is ever allowed to become more than a formality. All of us are liable to be deceived by imposters. Those of us whose minds are filled with absorbing thought, know how difficult it is for the one brain to invent, organize, and carry out in all its details a wide-reaching plan. To De Lesseps much of this work came, he achieved glory in his first enterprise, when his powers were at their best, and his helpers honest, in the second he failed ignominiously through the dishonest persons who attached themselves to him. His fall seems to have been brought about mainly by his lack of knowledge of faulty human nature.

FOUND WANTING.—Our public school system is commendable from many standpoints, but it falls short of the mark in the training that is given in country districts. Our geographies and other school books deal at length with trade and commerce, industrial pursuits, etc., but the practical work of the farm is disposed of in a few paragraphs, and the whole tendency of the training is to give our young people a distaste for agricultural occupations. The fact is, young Nova Scotians are being educated off the farm.

A FRENCH INVENTION.—Two French gentlemen who hope to make large fortunes if they live long enough have invented a medical syringe, which they have patented in all countries in the world. It has cost both time, energy and money to secure the privilege of manufacturing in the 64 countries in which a patent may be issued. An arrangement has been made with 27 countries in America, 16 in Europe, 9 in Oceania, 8 in Africa and 4 in Asia. The public will now await with interest the introduction of the invention.

CLEANLY AND ECONOMICAL.—The citizens of Berlin take great pride in the cleanliness of their city, and the active work which is continually being put upon the streets might be copied with great profit by many of the world's great cities. The city proper is surrounded by a farming district which receives the full sewage of the great city, and in consequence is one of the most valuable farming districts of the world. The streets of the city are in the care of 700 civil service laborers, whose duties are to brush all dirt, garbage, etc., into the sewers, and to scrub and sand the streets at the hours when there is least traffic. The results of this cleanly and economical method are clearly indicated by the sanitary reports of the city.

A LAUDABLE WORK.—The report of the British and American Tract Society will be perused by many, and will quicken the interest of those who know but little of the working of that corporation. During the past year a well-fitted store has been secured for the Society, and the amount of purchase has been partially paid. Twelve men have been employed as colporteurs, and a large amount of good literature, bibles and religious books have been circulated by their agency. Religious visits were made to nearly 200 Protestant families, who neglect attendance at any church, and many hundreds of similar calls were made on Christian families living in remote country places. It has also been the aim of the Society to supply Sunday school libraries, hymn books, etc., at greatly reduced rates to needy districts, and to aid in every way in familiarizing the Gospel and its teachings to those who might otherwise be shut off from the blessing of religious instruction. For a quarter of a century the Society has done a notable work for the community, and now that its income is shown to be inadequate to the demands of its greatly extended service, we trust that the sons and daughters of those who were first interested in the foundation of the Society will rebuild and restore this glorious memorial of the religious life of their forefathers.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.—Many Critic readers will be deeply interested in the suggestions which Captain Rowland Hill, of the steamer *Halifax*, has recently made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa. We have been accustomed to believe that our Nova Scotian coasts were well fenced with light-houses and buoys, but the Captain, while agreeing with the intention of securing safety to the seaman, has quite convinced us that the present provisions are both ill positioned and utterly inadequate for the need of the travelling and sea-faring public. Many of the light houses along the coasts are set in the midst of a group of dangerous rocks or shoals, when the need of the navigator is that they should be set some miles to seaward of the obstacles. The light houses at Sable and Seal Islands are singularly ill placed, and are of little service to the mariners, who learn that to sail near enough to sight them during rough weather is to sail directly into danger. In stormy weather the sound of the automatic whistling buoys is often hidden by the wilder noises of the stormy elements, and the guidance which they might afford is lost. Or as in the case of the whistling buoy at Chobucto Head, it frequently happens that the sound is carried easily the distance of eight miles to Halifax, while it cannot be heard half a mile to seaward by the vessels for whose benefit it exists. Captain Hill advocates the placing of light-ships at intervals along the outside of the dangerous coast obstacles, the placing of all fog signals well to seaward of the dangers which they indicate, and the placing of a large buoy south of Cape Sable, where a rocky coast and a deceptive mirage combine to deceive the navigator. Captain Hill is a practical man with a good sea-faring experience, and it behooves us who have so little understanding of the needs of the class of men whose cause he so earnestly champions, to further his laudable endeavors to improve the condition of our coasts, so that the yearly number of disasters may be much lessened.

REMUNERATION FOR SERVICE ASKED FOR—The members of the British Parliament are becoming dissatisfied at receiving no financial return for their services to their country, and a formal measure asking for payment will shortly be presented. Our Canadian members receive a fair remuneration of \$1,000 a year. Representatives in France and Austria receive \$5.00 per day. German members are content with \$2.50 per day, and Sweden, although allowing \$3.50 for a four months session, deducts \$2 on a day for absence from duty. Portugal allows \$350.00 a year, Denmark \$3.00 a day, but Spain and Italy favor the former British policy of allowing the representatives to serve their country without remuneration.

BOTH HEARD AND SEEN.—Thomas A. Edison, that indefatigable inventor, has devised a kinetograph, which will probably be one of the great novelties of the World's Fair. The new instrument is a combination of the camera and the phonograph, for not only are the tones of the voice accurately reproduced, but a constantly changing picture on a screen near by, will give the exact position, gestures and expression of the features. With a keen eye to business Mr. Edison has arranged matters so that but one person can be entertained at a time, as the changing photograph can only be seen through a telescopic apparatus. There are, however, to be over 150 machines on exhibition, so that there will be ample opportunity for all to examine the new invention.

THE ROUMANIAN MARRIAGES.—A picturesque marriage custom still prevails in Roumania, whither Prince Ferdinand has recently carried his English bride, the Princess Marie of Edinburgh. In order to insure the interest of the newly married couple in the thirty-two districts of the little kingdom, a special encouragement to matrimony is given. Thirty-two young peasant couples, each couple representing a district, were brought to Bucharest, where their nuptials were celebrated in the presence of the royal pair. Thirty-two carriages in waiting conveyed the newly married couples to the palace, where the wedding dinner was served. King Charles then presented a purse of gold to each couple, and the young Crown Prince clinked glasses and drank with every bridegroom. This glimpse of half-Bohemian, half-Oriental life, must have been most interesting to the fair-haired English bride.

THE COUNTRY ROADS.—Our American friends are well stirred up on the subject of the improvement of country roads. During the coming year a great many experiments in road-mending and constructing will be tried, and by the close of the year we will be able to reap the full advantage of their practical experience in the matter. One of the ideas is to employ convict labor in road-making, and so relieve the community of a heavy tax. Another idea is to employ the surplus laborers from the cities in the work, and so lessen the misery of the crowded city life. It is claimed that good roads will correct a serious defect of the railroad system, by which the small towns and villages are robbed of their population and large line cities built. Good roads will build up the market towns and the farming communities—they being the property of the nation there can be no monopoly or tariff changes. The prosperity of the farmer is of great value to the country, and if good roads will materially aid him it is the duty of the State to provide them as soon as possible.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR.—The toilers of the sea have found co-operative labor to be most successful when applied to their work upon the briny deep. The whale fishery in particular has demonstrated the value of co-operative labor, as for the past 200 years the co-operationists have brought every drop of whale oil to the markets. The division of profits is simply arranged, as each man or boy employed has a definite share in the enterprise. The least share will be a 1-170, while the experienced men, the steers, the mates, and the captain, will have a proportionate interest. This co-operative whale trade was begun and held by the sailors along the Nantucket coast, and is equalled only by the successful co-operative work of the New England cod and haddock fishers. The success of both these co-operative combines lies in the fact that the rights of the head man, the captain or skipper, have always been fairly recognized, and he has not been expected to use time, energy and thought for benefitting his comrades while the wage of a common working man has been assigned him. Co-operative labor with a cash recognition of the brain of the leader is usually successful.

FILTHY LUCRE!—A prudential measure has recently been presented in Congress with regard to the circulation of unclean paper money. The probable result will be that the Secretary of the Treasury will call in and destroy all ragged, worn or soiled paper money and furnish new bills. It has been demonstrated so often that infectious diseases are spread by continually moving paper money that little argument is needed on that point. The destruction of the dirty bank bills is a sanitary measure as necessary to the prevention of the spread of disease as are the strictest quarantine measures. As we have before pointed out, there are a large number of United States bills in circulation in Canada. Many of them are both filthy and ragged, and their recall and cremation by the proper authorities will not be gainsaid; but the condition of our own paper currency is much worse. The bills, especially of the lower denominations, are discolored by greasy handling, and are unfit for use. It is to our interest as much as to the interest of the neighboring republic that our people should handle clean bills, and a good half of our present currency will be the better for destruction by the bank authorities.

VICE VERSA.—The study of Australian politics discloses some curious phases of political life that have hitherto been unknown and unimagined. For instance, the Premier of Queensland, Sir S. Griffith, was recently obliged to be absent from the Colony, whereupon the Leader of the Opposition was appointed Treasurer and acting Premier until the return of the proper official. We doubt if the same method would work satisfactorily in our Provincial Legislature.

STOPPED IN TIME.—The circumstances of the mysterious Borden murder, which so excited the community last summer, are still involved in much doubt, and the long-delayed trial of the daughter accused of the deed is again beginning to excite public interest. Many wild and totally unfounded statements concerning the unhappy girl appear in the newspapers, who, on account of the desire of reporters to secure sensational articles, has many times figured as a brazen and guilty woman. The fact that she is innocent in the eye of the law until the serious charge against her is proven seems to have been completely ignored. The horrible deed has also attracted a class of morbid writers, who dilate on the nature and possible cause of the crime, and propound their theories as solemnly as if they had a backing of solid facts. Some writer, not content with the newspaper notoriety which his article had afforded, prepared a sensational novel on the subject, in which the real names of the prisoner and others connected with the case were used. Flashily illustrated pages were also prepared, and the choice collection of literary and moral poison was to have been at once put in circulation, when the counsel for Miss Borden made a protest which resulted in the prohibition of the intended publication. A legal question may be raised by the publishers, but the general tide of public feeling will be with the parties who would have been seriously injured by the publication of the tale of horror.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR THE CATTLE TRADE.—The deplorable action of the British Government in scheduling Canadian cattle has been found to be as injurious to the small farmers of Scotland as to our own cattle-raisers. The Government of the United States has also followed the action of the Home authorities, and has recently placed an embargo on the Canadian cattle trade, and a sentence of three months quarantine has been pronounced on all cattle landing or to be landed at the port of Buffalo. The cattle trade between Canada and the United States has not been carried on to any great extent, but the standing of our cattle dealers is seriously affected by this new restriction. There have been several routes to the markets of Great Britain used by the dealers for their export, and since the closing of the American routes they will be obliged to pay any price which may be demanded of them on the St. Lawrence route, which will now have the monopoly of the cattle traffic. A serious discouragement has been given to cattle breeders who wished to send the prizes of their stock-yards to the World's Fair. The expense and the stigma of three months quarantine will, unless the edict is speedily revoked, prevent any showing of Canadian live stock. The action of the United States Government is not based on the discovery of exported cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, but it is the direct result of the hasty scheduling of our cattle by the Imperial authorities. It is generally understood that if the embargo can but be lifted no further remonstrance would be made by our American neighbors.

THE MAIL SERVICE.—The Postal service of Canada is steadily growing in both extent and efficiency. Sir Adolphe Caron's report of the P. O. Department recently submitted to the House is most gratifying. He reports that mails were carried during the last year over 13,303 miles of railway, or an increase of 1,182 miles when compared with the rail service of the preceding year. The Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territory have now a complete service. The external service of the Dominion has also been greatly improved. The efficiency of the Empress line of steamers carrying the mail of the C. P. R. to Yokohama, Hong Kong and Shanghai has resulted in larger packages of mail matter being forwarded by that route than ever before. The number of letters and papers sent in 1891 has been nearly doubled in the report of 1892. The free delivery of letters has been widely adopted throughout the Dominion, and has been found in all cases to work satisfactorily, although the drop letter postage of two cents for city letters is still far from popular. Of the three millions of registered letters which have passed through the Canadian offices during the year but 147 were found to have been tampered with, delayed or abstracted. The business of the Money Order Offices and the Post Office Savings Banks is better than ever before. One hundred and thirteen thousand of our people have opened accounts in the Government bank to the extent of from \$1.00 to \$50.00. Arrangements have also been made whereby it is possible to remit money orders to the Leeward Islands, Bermuda and British Guiana. The report from the Dead Letter Department is of interest to all careless correspondents. Over a million of mis-directed, undirected, or unstamped letters have been received there during the year. Of these over 25,000 were valuable money letters. Many parcels carelessly secured, stray books and papers, have also been received, and wherever possible the letters or articles are restored to the sender. The few changes which the Department proposes to make in the coming year are not of special note. Larger post-cards and stamps of higher denominations for parcel postage are to be introduced, and every effort will be made to secure a thoroughly satisfactory public service of this widely useful Department.

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AN UNHAPPY EXCEPTION.

The world is full of changes; there is nothing here abiding.
All things are overcast, fleeting, transitory, ebbing.
The earth, the sea, the sky, the stars, where'er the fancy ranges,
The tooth of time forever wears, all life is full of changes.

Like the sands upon the ocean's shore are forever drifting,
So all the fading scenes of earth incessantly are shifting.
Change rules the mighty universe; there is no power to block it,
There's change in everything, alas! except a fellow's pocket.

"I find it always best to keep cool!" said the snow.
"Exactly," replied the side-walk; "I catch your drift."

"Jennie, do you know what a miracle is!"
"Yes'm. My says if you don't marry our new parson it will be a miracle."

The Bishopful Lover—"Miss Emily, I—er—hem!"
She (sweetly)—"Do you, Mr. Mamma's dear? Now wouldn't you like to join our sewing circle?"

Literary Note.—Kato—"Who was the wittiest poet?"
Fanny—"Sam Jones says Tom Hood."
Kato—"Not at all. There was one Whittier."

A Chicago literary club recently debated the question: "Was the inventor of the barbed-wire fence a barbarian?" It is safe to say that everybody took sides and nobody got on the fence.

A distinguished Philadelphia lawyer asked by his wife in company when the question was going round "Who would you rather be if not yourself?" made the gallant reply. "Your second husband, dear."

He had brought her a chair, then a fan, then an ice, and as he went after a shawl her friend remarked, "You seem to think a great deal of Mr. Simmins!" "Yes," was the reply, "I like him for his fetching way."

"Bazooka is bound to be famous before long. I expect to see his picture in the papers any day." "Why, I didn't know he was specially talented." "He isn't, but he's a regular fiend for taking patent medicines."

Every man should always write as plainly as he can. Once upon a time a young man wrote to a girl: "Your loveliness has inspired me to ask you to become my wife," she read it "loneliness," and got so overlastingly mad that she refused him by return mail.

THE MILKY WAY.

"Can you sell me some milk?" the maiden asked
Of the canned milk factory man.
"I cannot," he sighed with a shake of his head;
"I cannot because I can."

Little Mabel—"If you don't stop I'll tell mamma, and she'll tell papa, and then papa will whip you."

Little Johnny—"Then I'll cry, and then grandma will give me some candy and I won't give you any."

Daughter—"There is only one thing more astonishing than the readiness with which Ned gave up tobacco when we became engaged."

Mother—"What is that astonishing thing?"

Daughter—"The rapidity with which he took it up again after we were married."

Mrs G—met a beggar in the street and was moved to help him. "Here's my card," she said, "if you call at my house I'll give you some clothes." He failed to put in an appearance; but a day or two later she chanced to see him again and asked: "Why didn't you call?" "Indeed mum, but your card do say Thursdays!"

NOT TACTFUL.

Who is the belle to-night? asked she,
As they stood on the ballroom floor,
He looked around the room to see,
And she speaks to him no more.

THE HUNGRY LITTLE BOY.—Mother (severely)—"Johnny, where is that piece of cake I left here when I went out?"

Johnny—"I gave it to a hungry little boy, mamma, and, oh, he was so glad to get it."

Mother—"Come to my arms, you dear, dear angel. Who was the little boy?"

Johnny—"Me."

A HARD ONE TO ANSWER.—The long-haired caller in the editorial room was indignant.

"Poets are born, sir," he said to the eminently practical editor.

"Of course they are," responded the editor suavely; "you didn't imagine I thought they were hatched, did you?"

"I mean, sir, they are born; born, sir, do you understand?"

"I think I do," and the editor rubbed his chin reflectively; "but why are they?"

This was the last straw, and the poet stalked out.

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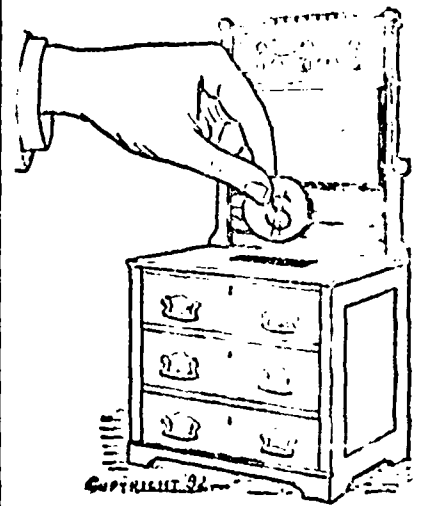
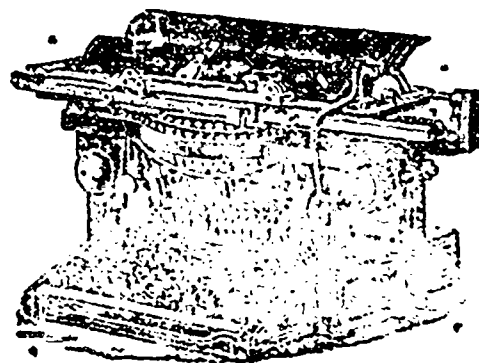
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THE CRITIC'S CALENDAR.

Subscribers remitting money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

THANKS.—A large and handsome calendar has been received from the Canada Printing Ink Company of Toronto. Many thanks.

DR. BUCHANAN'S TRIAL.—The trial of Dr. Robert Buchanan, which was to have opened on the 13th of this month, has been postponed until March 6th. The Doctor's Halifax acquaintances will watch the proceedings with much interest.

PICTOU'S NEW POST OFFICE.—The sum of fourteen thousand dollars has been placed in the estimates for the purpose of erecting a new post office in Pictou. More than one Pictonian has been heard to remark that it will not be built before it is needed.

AMHERST'S NEW ACADEMY.—The Amherst students expect to occupy their new Academy building shortly after Easter. Messrs Rhodes, Curry & Co., who are still working on the building, expect to have it completed about the middle of next month.

A WELL LIGHTED TOWN.—The Sackville Electric Light and Telephone Company has just closed a profitable year's business, and from the report it is quite evident that the hub of Methodism delights not in darkness. Well managed electric light companies pay.

MONEY IN FRUIT.—Berwick is the headquarters of the Annapolis Valley Orchard Company, the capital stock of which has been placed at \$100,000. Orcharding on an extensive scale is proposed and good returns are anticipated. May it be fruitful; so saith THE CRITIC.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAW TO BE AMENDED.—A special committee of the City Council has been appointed to consider making a change in the present liquor license law of Halifax, and to suggest methods of improving thereon. As yet nothing definite has been done in the matter.

TO MACHINISTS.—The attention of machinists is called to Messrs. Austen Brothers advertisement in another column. The Northey Manufacturing Company of Toronto make a specialty of pumping machinery of all kinds and are prepared to give full satisfaction to their patrons.

REFORM IN ST. JOHN CIVIC AFFAIRS MOOTED.—The citizens of St. John are agitating a sweeping civic reform. The civic elections take place next month and promise to be very exciting. Several public meetings have been held to consider the question and the champions of the reform movement are sanguine of success.

WATER WANTED.—The citizens of Lunenburg are agitating for a good water supply for domestic, manufacturing and fire purposes. Some Halifax capitalists are said to be interested in the enterprise. The town pump and the old oaken bucket have done admirable service, but progressive Lunenburg wishes to keep abreast of the times.

THE ADVERTISER'S BRIGHT IDEA. The Kentville *Advertiser*, recognizing the need of the fruit growers of the Province for a paper devoted to their interests, has decided to substitute for its usual Tuesday issue a weekly paper devoted exclusively to the agricultural and horticultural interest of Nova Scotia, to be called the "Acadian Orchardist."

LUMBER BOOMING.—The lumber kings of New Brunswick have under consideration a big lumber combine, and legislation will, it is understood, be obtained at the coming session of the New Brunswick legislature. Just how the combine is to work has not yet been made public, but it is said that the proprietors of the forest lands are looking happy over it.

LONDONDERRY HUSTLING.—Upwards of ten thousand cars carrying away the products of the Acadia Mines, Great Village, and the surrounding country left Londonderry station during the past year, the business being fifty per cent. greater than that of the year previous. This handling of freight and manufactured and other products means the employment of many busy hands.

THE STEVENS-HALLETT CASE.—The preliminary trial of Mrs. H. T. Stevens, of Moncton, N. B., has closed, and the Stipendiary has committed the prisoner for trial for manslaughter. As Mrs. Stevens and her husband have always occupied a good position in social circles the case is exciting deep interest in Moncton as well as in St. John, Mrs. Stevens' former home, and elsewhere.

OUR AMBITIOUS NEIGHBORS OVER THE WAY.—It is proposed to start the publication of a weekly paper in Dartmouth. Our friends across the water have hitherto been content with reading the news of their town as given occasionally by the Halifax dailies, but henceforth will report their civic, social and business affairs in a journal of their own, which will no doubt be well supported.

SABLE ISLAND PRODUCTS.—The wild little ponies that inhabit Sable Island are a source of profit to the Dominion Government. Last year \$1,775 worth of these ponies were sold, and the expenses attendant on the capture and sale of the animals were comparatively small. Although the soil of this island is anything but fertile the total sum received for the island's products amounted to \$2,354.

A NEW CHURCH IN HALIFAX.—A neat building has recently been erected on North Street, which on Sunday last was dedicated for public worship, services being held morning, afternoon and evening. The building will seat about 350, is well finished inside, furnished with new cabinet organ, and is lighted by electricity. The congregation which is to worship within these walls is known by the name of "The Disciples," the membership number being about forty, and the new church is called the "Christian Church."

OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS IN LUCK.—A correspondent in Derby, England, writes under date January 27th, that the primroses are blooming, grass is growing quite green and the hedges are budding. Such a delightful state of affairs can hardly be imagined by Nova Scotians, who look forward to some two months or more of cold blustery weather before the flowers that bloom in the spring put in an appearance.

NORTHEND POST OFFICE.—The residents of the Northend of Halifax are still agitating for a branch post office to be established on Gottingen Street. This street now forms one of the most active business portions of the city, having well-stocked retail establishments in all lines of trade and a branch bank, and there is no doubt that a post office for the accommodation of the residents of this part of the city has become a necessity.

THE SUGAR BEET.—An article in the February *Cosmopolitan* on the making of beet root sugar will be read with interest by agriculturists. Illustrations of each step in its cultivation, the seed, plant, planting, cultivation, and harvesting, as well as the machinery used in the manufacture, are given from instantaneous photographs. The industry is, comparatively speaking, new, but promises in the near future to become of great importance in America.

A KINDERGARTEN AT BADDECK.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Professor Bell of telephone fame, is taking a leading part in establishing a Kindergarten School at Baddeck, C. B., which the promoters expect will be opened next summer. All who are interested in educational matters, and who have given the Kindergarten movement their attention, will be glad to hear of this method of training young minds being more universally adopted throughout our Province.

CONCERNING THE CRITIC.—As week by week goes by THE CRITIC gives to its readers a palatable synopsis of the world's doings, and the fact that THE CRITIC is to-day the most widely copied paper throughout Nova Scotia shows that our wide-awake newspaper men appreciate us quite as highly as do our readers. Bright, reliable news is what we aim to give, and every mail brings us assurances in the form of subscriptions to prove that we are running on the right track.

A CLEVER NOVA SCOTIAN HONORED.—The many friends of Mr. Robert Sedgewick Q. C., Deputy Minister of Justice, will gladly hear of his appointment to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Canada caused by the death of Chief Justice Ritchie. Mr. Sedgewick is one of Nova Scotia's sons in whom his fellow provincialists take pride, and his successful career speaks volumes for his ability and qualifications for the high judicial position which he has been appointed to fill.

REV. SYDNEY WELTON NO LONGER PASTOR OF HIS CHURCH.—The ministerial council in St. John, N. B., which has been considering the case of Rev. Sydney Welton, one of the principals in the graveyard insurance case, lately tried in that city, concluded its session last week. While not expressing any opinion as to Mr. Welton's guilt or innocence of the crime with which he has been charged, the council decided to recommend the Main St. Baptist Church to sever its connection with him as their pastor.

BRIDGETOWN'S TRAGEDY.—The Cameron poisoning case at Bridgetown is still exciting much interest. Evidence is being taken in the preliminary examination and public opinion is divided. Mrs. Cameron has received several letters of condolence, one of which was from Dr. A. P. Reid, of the Victoria General Hospital, who, with other of her friends, has no doubt of her innocence. The St. John chemist who is making an analysis of the stomach and other organs of the late A. D. Cameron has not yet made his report.

A FINE EXHIBIT FOR THE FAIR.—The Starr Manufacturing Company of Dartmouth has its exhibit for the World's Fair ready for transportation. The design, which originated in the brain of manager Smallwood, is a five pointed star, measuring ten feet from point to point. The front and back of this star are made of glass, inside of which have been placed one hundred pairs of the company's celebrated skates, handsomely finished. The star stands on a pedestal five feet high, made of mahogany by the Nova Scotia Furnishing Company of this city.

INSPECTOR MACKASEY RE-APPOINTED.—The City Fathers had a large and interested audience at their council meeting on Tuesday evening, when the important business of granting liquor licenses and appointing a license Inspector was taken up and disposed of. The applicants for the position of Inspector were J. A. Mackasey, W. E. Messervey, F. A. Carter and W. G. Naylor. On a vote being taken Mr. Mackasey was re-elected. Of those applying for license nineteen were refused on account of their petitions not containing the necessary number of signatures.

TARIFF CHANGES.—The Finance Minister delivered his budget special on Tuesday. In reference to a change in the tariff Mr. Foster promises a general revision next year, to be made after full investigation and careful consideration. Meanwhile the duty on binder twine has been reduced from 25 to 12½ per cent. All restriction on importation of coal oil in bulk has been abolished, and the three years exemption from duty on mining machinery not manufactured in Canada, imported from the United States, which expires next month is to be extended for three years longer.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—The possessors of a "sweet tooth" will rejoice to know that the coming spring promises to be a great season for maple sugar making. It is well known that the trees yield a larger quantity of sap, the sap is invariably sweeter, and furnishes a larger percentage of sugar after a frosty winter than after a season with frequent periods of warm weather. The snow in some places in the maple woods is very deep, and although in consequence the manufacture of the toothsome sweet will probably be late, yet it is thought there will be a larger quantity in the market than for several years past.

P. E. ISLANDERS ALIVE TO THEIR INTERESTS.—A summer hotel to cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000 is to be erected at Langley Beach near the mouth of Charlottetown Harbor, P. E. I. The capital stock of the company has been fixed at \$10,000, of which \$4,000 has been subscribed. If one may judge from the number of summer hotel schemes that are afloat we may feel assured that our people are at last realizing the fact that there is a large field for enterprise in rendering our country attractive for the summer tourists who are on the wing during the warm season. It is to be hoped success will reward the efforts of all who are thus seeking to supply this "long felt want."

ICELANDERS TO SETTLE IN CANADA.—The Government of Manitoba are preparing to welcome to their province this year some two thousand settlers from Iceland. It is said that nearly the whole population of the island, about seventy thousand persons, are anxious to emigrate to Manitoba, but cannot dispose of their possessions in order to do so. The Icelanders are a highly respectable people, the men are well built, strictly upright but slightly inclined to be indolent; the women are very industrious. Education is universal, and it is an exceptional man or woman who is unable to read or write. It would seem that the Manitoba Government has acted with wisdom in arranging to bring to their prairie home this class of emigrants.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS REQUESTED.—A correspondent residing in South Brookfield, Queens County, has favored us with a very long communication upon the question of the exodus, denouncing THE CRITIC for having mildly commented upon the fact that a number of Nova Scotians unable to find work in Boston have returned to the Province. Our correspondent then proceeds to read us a long lecture for not having suggested some means for inducing our young people to remain at home. The communication is so lengthy and yet so devoid of practical suggestion that its publication in full would serve no good purpose. Elsewhere we have referred again to the point in question, and will gladly publish any correspondence having the same end in view.

WORLD'S FAIR ALLOTMENT OF SPACE.—There has been a considerable amount of fault-finding with regard to the allotment of space in the various buildings at the Columbian Exposition. The space in all of the great structures is now practically all assigned, many having been excluded who were counting to a certainty on being admitted, and went to considerable expense to that end, while others have been granted such small allowances of space in comparison to what they desired that their disappointment is keen. Notwithstanding the fact that the managers have done their best, and endeavored to treat all with equal fairness, it is evident that the vast buildings will be crowded to their utmost and still be inadequate to contain all the exhibits which should find a place in the fair.

THE POMERANIAN'S DISASTER.—The Allan line steamship Pomeranian, from Glasgow Jan 27, via Moville, for New York, has returned to Greenock in distress, after having met with one of the most fatal accidents that has occurred to a trans-Atlantic steamer for many years, an accident that resulted in the loss of 12 lives. On the 4th of February a terrific gale was encountered and several seas were shipped before the fierce waves entirely engulfed the struggling steamer, carrying overboard ten persons, four passengers and six of the officers of the steamer, and fatally injuring the captain and one of the passengers. The scene on the Pomeranian was one of great confusion, and much credit is due to the first officer for his skillful seamanship in safely navigating the Pomeranian back to Greenock without any instruments with which to take observations. The ship is badly damaged.

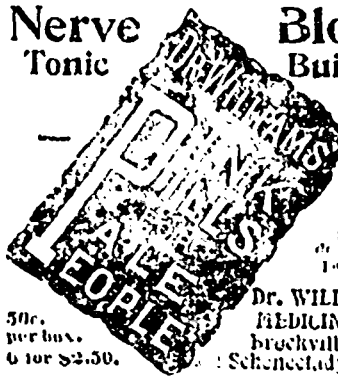
BECOMING BETTER KNOWN.—Although Canada as a nation is every year becoming better known to the mother country, a large amount of ignorance—and that not confined to the lower or even to the middle classes—still remains throughout Great Britain as to the invaluable resources and capabilities of our fair land. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which has done such wonders in opening up the country has also been one of the most important factors in the manifestation to Englishmen of the energy and determination of our widely scattered people; and that this manifestation has not been ignored, is evidenced by the fact of the use that the Lords of the Admiralty have made of the C. P. R. in the transfer of men-of-war crews across the Continent. It is moreover true that the claims of the Dominion to fuller recognition are every day becoming more urgent. Its resources are developing under the management of a people gradually becoming more conscious of its goodly heritage, and the day is not far distant when Canada will take her fitting place as a power among the nations of the earth.

A PLEA FOR BOSTON COMMON.—It has been whispered rather loudly in the cultured Hub of the United States of America that the West End Street Railway were to be granted the privilege of laying their tracks across the Boston Common. Now Boston is nothing if not wide-awake and progressive, and Boston women are well-known to be practical and business-like, but this proposed rapid transit scheme was too much for the Boston women to bear without a protest, and accordingly the following plea for the preservation of the common in its present state has been signed by hundreds of women and presented to the legislature. The women say "we plead for the preservation of Boston Common in its entirety. We hold that the trust committed to us must not be betrayed; that the silent but powerful plea of the poor of a large section of our city must for humanity's sake be regarded; that this one source of healthful life for all those who live and toil within its reach must not be cut off. Grateful for what it has been to us and to ours in daily ministering to mind and heart, we would perpetuate its blessings unstinted to future generations."

Nothing else can equal Johnson's Anodyne Lincture for any form of sore throat. Try it once.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Diseases.
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Nerve Tonic Blood Builder



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and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.

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With Electric-Magnetic SUSPENSORY.
Largest Patent Best Improvement.
Will cure all cases of Weakness, Nervousness, Prostration, Loss of Power, etc., etc.

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CUSTOMERS BEWARE.
Arrange to receive your belt with the guarantee that if it does not cure your ailment within 30 days your money will be refunded on our goods in New York.

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"Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one bar. It is elegant. At all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.



Mrs. Capt. J. E. MELVIR.

Paralysis Defeated!
BLEEDING PILES,
Headache and Dyspepsia
CURED BY SKODA.

MRS. MELVIR IS A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, HONESTY AND THOROUGHNESS, AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED BY HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. SHE WILL CORROBORATE ALL THE STATEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

GENTLEMEN:—For years I have been troubled with my stomach—no food entering immediately after a meal, to get the wind, severe headache, I could have a prickly numbness on my arms, and down my sides, with a tendency towards Paralysis. For thirteen years I have been troubled with extreme Constipation, combined with that most painful complaint, **Bleeding Piles.** At times they would bleed profusely, and I could not sit, stand, sleep or eat. I became very much emaciated, and lost strength, and felt completely worn out. I have tried nearly all the physicians in this vicinity, and have taken a patent medicine in large quantities, but received no permanent benefit. Through a friend, my attention was called to the merits of SKODA'S REMEDIES. I consented to try them, and to my surprise, but little **THAN** half a dozen bottles of the **SKODA'S PILE CURE** and **SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS** my Dyspepsia is all gone, bowels regular, Appetite good, and have gained much in flesh. In fact, AM PERFECTLY WELL.

All or little of the following **Wonderful Remedies** **COLD** and I cannot say too much in their praise.

Truly yours,
MRS. CAPT. J. E. MELVIR,
No. 25 Warren St.,
ROCKLAND, N.Y.

We GUARANTEE 6 Bottles to BENEFIT or CURE. You get help or get your money back.
Write for FREE TRIP.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WELLS, N.S.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,
Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 35 cts.

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PURE, WHOLESOME, WELL-PROPORTIONED! George Lawson,

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E. Maxwell & Son,

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.....Are making.....

SEALLETTE SACQUES

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BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London, 117 St. re. \$1.00 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for H. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CUT PEARLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

We are making

A SPECIALTY Of Extra Fine CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum Nougatines, Filberta, Burnt-Almond, Assd. Nougats, Belmonts &c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.



Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

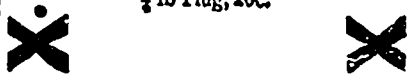
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

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MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 20c.



SCOTT'S

SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER

I have not spent one day without intense suffering until I obtained a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. I have used part of my second bottle, and consider it the great-

CURE

est cure for RHEUMATISM ever discovered. I would recommend anyone to try it who suffers as I did—I was unable to work, or even walk, and now enjoy better health than I have for years.

Yours truly, E. B. GREEN, City Road, St. John.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals, Hectograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c. 322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ART OR PITY?

Shall I crush thee? No,—I see My own helplessness in thee,— God's own skill and prudent care— Nature's cut-throat—Art's despair! Thing venacular and squinty, What wert thou to taxidermy? All the plummy, fatty, race Art may rear in glossy grace; Almost molten, almost soft, May to mummified birds belong: But perpetuate me these Shining slau-castles, Snakelet! rustling to the light,

That from grassy covert frees Triced body to my sight! Man of skill hast thou not brought? 'Tis a marvel? Tell me what Antieptic thou'lt infuse,— Fixe, changing dolphin-luce? Holding sickle shades that track Gay chameleon's moving back? Come! thy wonders here perform On this brother of the worm!

No, I will not crush thee,—thou Hast a claim but few allow: Talk not of slain enemies! Many a mouse and spider dies, Victim of a loathly spito;— Thou may'st meet thy doom ere night: Spurned and bruised by many a heel, Thou thine agony mayst feel; Hapless, on the morrow laid, Sunken, colorless, decayed.

Go! then, lest there wake in me Ancient animosity! For the woman in me will Shudder at thy crawling, still. Art thou evil? dost thou sin? I am not thy judge: then win From me general amnesty With the things that sing and fly: What gain I by bloody booty— Wasting evanescent beauty!

PASTOR FELIX.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

IN THE LOBBY.

They say They'll sit by the fire and presume to know What's done in the Capitol.

Coriolanus.

Since my last letter the Liberals have held a pow-wow, and Mr. Laurier has unbosomed himself of his policy for the current year. It was with much interest that I looked for the "Young Tribune's" pronouncement on this session, because, notwithstanding his extraordinary versatility, I felt that he had so fully travelled the cycle of policies during his short tenure of the leadership of his party that he would experience some difficulty in finding a new one to do duty for the next twelve months. I am repaid for the attention I have given to Mr. Laurier's dalliance with measures by finding that there is even a limit to political tergiversation, and that in state-craft as well as in all other terrestrial things a man sooner or later reaches the stage where he is constrained to confess that there is nothing new under the sun. Certain it is that the Liberal leader has reached that bound in the platform he has just laid down, and he who runs may read therein the features of many whilom discarded planks which are brought from the charnel-house of past failure to build, perchance, a foundation for the future success of a long-suffering party. Tariff reform with a view to the reduction of taxation and an enlargement of our markets, with Free Trade as the ultimate goal, are the elements in Mr. Laurier's deliverance of Tuesday last in caucus; and, the tearful farewell of Free Trade as a Canadian policy taken by the rhetorical E. Dominick Blske at West Durham in 1887 to the contrary notwithstanding, I venture to say that if the Liberal party stick to these measures in the next election the Tories will have to get up early in the morning and put on their skates if they hope to come out at the top of the polls.

That at least is the feeling in Ontario.

They tell me the colossal and amiable member for Guysborough made a great panegyric on Free Trade at the Liberal caucus. So eloquent did he become and so transported with enthusiasm for his theme that he seemed to see the shades of Villiers and Bright and Cobden and Adam Smith pass before his eyes and approvingly pat him on the head as they floated by. It is said he warned his leader to seize the banner of Free Trade and nail it to the mast in undying colors before Sir John Thompson had a chance to repeat history and do as Sir Robert Peel did,—make his adversary's policy his own. "Sir," said the orator from new Scotia's sounding shore, "the Whig budget of 1841, so scorned, so vilified, that it became the death-warrant of its authors, was destined, as it turned out, to be not the trophy, but the equipment of its conquerors,—as the Indian, after a victory, dresses himself in the bloody scalp of his adversary!" I won't vouch for the strict accuracy of the language here used, but it must approach somewhat closely the sonorous periods of the burly member whom everybody likes.

It is very funny that the member in question besides being a Free Trader, has gone one better and become a devoted disciple of Henry George. He quotes his author on every conceivable occasion, in season and out of



season; and maintains that Mr. George yields the palm to no writer on economics. Fancy "D. C." posing as a sort of Canadian Tolstoi and parceling out his tight little property in Picton County amongst a community of brother socialists! It would be really dreadful if he embraced Nihilism and carried a bomb in his coat tail pocket on his visits to Rideau Hall.

It is a significant sign of the times that on the 5th instant the Toronto Young Conservatives passed a resolution for tariff reform; on the 7th Simcoo Conservatives endorsed Mr. McCarthy's criticism of the N. P. and passed a resolution for tariff reduction; and on the same day the Ontario Central Farmer's Institute passed resolutions in favor of Free Trade, or failing that for the present, preferential trade within the empire. There's a storm-cloud on the horizon for the combination! They are beginning to feel a decided chill along the spinal column, and are flocking to Ottawa to endeavor to fix it up with the government. I ran against a coal-oil delegation in the lobbies yesterday, and despair was plainly written on their faces. The Budget, they told me, will skin the monopoly duty off that commodity in the jauntiest kind of a way. The binder-twine combine also finds the parliamentary atmosphere a little too hot for fungus-life just at present. This is the whole thing in a nut-shell,—the Canadian people are after all monopolies with a stick, and unless the present government is willing to wield that stick to advantage they will get one that will. Sir John Thompson is a man of courage and resources, and knows the public mind. He isn't responsible for the iniquities of the N. P., and I have a poor conception of his character if he allows them to oust him from office.

As a further evidence of how sick unto death the National Policy is, we have the resolution moved by Mr. Pope, M. P. for Conyston, P. Q., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., to place corn on the free list. In 1890 this same Mr. Pope made a most vigorous speech on the other side of the question, but to-day he says he is convinced that it is in the best interests of the farmers of Quebec that corn should be free. It should be the privilege of the farmer to buy corn in the cheapest and most convenient market. As is well known Mr. Pope is a Conservative and was elected as a supporter of the N. P.

Dr. Cameron, of Inverness, during the course of the debate on this resolution, did his best to prop up the old policy which placed his party in power in 1878. He said that to interfere piecemeal with the National Policy meant to destroy the whole fabric. It was in the interests of the farmers, as well as the fishermen, he said, that it should be maintained intact. Dr. Cameron was answered by another Conservative, the original and only Nicholas Flood Davin, who maintained that the N. P. required some very radical reformation. And so the thing goes on. It looks as if the tail will soon begin to wag the dog.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy has now taken his seat, but beyond introducing his burked bills of last session touching the dual language, and separate school questions in the Territories, he has taken no active part in the work of the House. He has spent most of the week in conducting the case of *Simms and Slater vs. the Queen* before the Exchequer Court,—a case which arises out of the construction of the Cape Breton railway and the unlooked-for "hard-pan" that manifested itself in the excavations on the right of way. Mr. McCarthy never lets his parliamentary duties interfere with his business,—being one of those thorough-paced lawyers who believe and realize the fact that "brief (l) life is here our portion" and act accordingly.

On the evening of the 8th inst. the Premier tabled the report of the Conference which took place between the Dominion Government and the Government of Newfoundland at Halifax in November last. It is a printed document of 40 pages, and is not very entertaining reading. The negotiations took the shape of a series of proposed compromises, emanating from Canada in the main, which beyond effecting a cessation of tariff discrimination between the two countries, and reducing the rates of postage, did not reach any definite results. The Bond-Blaine treaty is just about left *in statu quo*.

Ottawa.

By-stander.

BONNIE JEAN AT THE FAIR.

It is probable that among the attractions at the World's Fair there will be a very pretty Scotch girl whose remarkable likeness to Robert Burns is proverbial throughout her own country. Her name is Jean Armour Burns Brown and she is the great-great-grand-daughter of the poet. 'Bonnie Jean' has a very sweet voice and sings with much feeling the songs of her ancestor. She was present at the unveiling of a statue of Burns in Dumfries, and the multitude, seeing the likeness between the bronze face and the living one near it, burst into tumultuous applause. At the fair there is to be a fac-simile of the Burns' cottage on the banks of the Ayr, and the lady board of managers will extend an invitation to the Scotch lassie to visit Chicago and be present, they paying the expenses of the trip.

HER IDOL SHATTERED.

Here is Thackeray's version of his first meeting with Charlotte Bronte. The tiny, intense creature had idealized Thackeray, personally unknown to her, with a passion of idealization. "Behold, a lion cometh up out of the North!" she quoted, under her breath, as Thackeray entered the drawing-room. Some one repeated it to him. "O Lord!" said Thackeray; "and I am nothing but a poor devil of an Englishman, ravenous for my dinner!" At dinner, Miss Bronte was placed opposite Thackeray, by her own request. "And I had," said he, "the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of me

disappearing down my own throat, as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it; until at last, as I took my fish potato, she leaned across, with clasped hands and tears in her eyes, and breathed imploringly: 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray! Don't!'"

AN ENGLISH VERSION OF COLUMBUS.

The following story comes from a school in the midlands: The master told the boys of the third-class to write a short essay on Columbus.

The following was sent up by an ambitious essayist: "Columbus was a man who could make an egg stand on end without breaking it. The King of Spain said to Columbus: 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes,' said Columbus, 'if you will give me a ship.'

So he had a ship and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found.

The sailors quarrelled and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said: 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that is America,' said Columbus.

When the ship got near the land was full of black men.

Columbus said: 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. Then he said: 'I suppose you are the negroes?' 'Yes,' they said, 'we are.'

The chief said: 'I suppose you are Columbus.' 'You are right,' said he. Then the chief turned to his men and said: 'There is no help for it; we are discovered at last.'—*London Standard*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK.—The Lunenburg Iron Company has completed its first year, and the stockholders are well satisfied with the success of the enterprise and are hopeful for a prosperous future. Stoves manufactured by this company have sold advantageously throughout the Province, and the Managers feel confident of a largely increased demand during the coming year. It is proposed to increase the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

SEA SPRINGS.—The Wilmot Spa Springs Co. are to resume operations at their factory about the last of this month.

BEAR RIVER INDUSTRY.—Messrs. Clarke Bros., of Bear River, Annapolis County, are carrying on a flourishing lumber business this winter. They have nearly one hundred men at work in the woods, and in addition to their extensive lumber trade have about three thousand cords of pulp wood to ship to the United States. S. H. Rice is building a schooner of between forty and fifty tons for this firm.



Mr. Herman Hicks of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year

Caused by

Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of a cold, I contracted the Catarrh in the Head, which rendered me almost deaf, and I lost several precious months of my life. Improvement was apparent, I could distinguish no sound. I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist, when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until I was cured, and I can hear perfectly well. I can not find but too many with the same trouble. I consider this a remarkable case, and cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is a pure and powerful medicine, and will not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables, Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c.

6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER, WHATMAN'S CARTRIDGE " " TRACING PAPER, PROCESS PAPER, TRACING LINEN, DRAWING PENS and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, 1 Bath Room, Hot and Cold Baths. The table is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found on the Queen or Halifax Hotel, equal, if not superior, to any in the Province. Every Refreshment Room in the

D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N.S.

A TALE OF BRICKS.

Five clean, new, perfectly plain bricks lay on the floor, and the girl who had brought them in surveyed them with approval.

"I suppose," said the scoffer, "you are going to wind them with ribbons and put them on the parlor table."

"Not exactly, but come around a week from to-day and see those bricks, and you'll wish you had them. They are all to be useful, and some of them ornamental."

Seven days later the scoffer was introduced to a group of articles which she failed to recognize.

"Brick No. 1," said the showwoman proudly, "is a paperweight. I never had a more satisfactory one." The largest surfaces of the brick were painted dark blue, one of them forming a background for a spray of delicate white flowers. The sides were left the original color, and the whole was covered with a coat of transparent varnish, through which the blue showed like enamel and which would keep it clean. "It stays put," explained the decorator, "and that is what one wants in a paperweight."

Brick No. 2 was not very pretentious. It was covered neatly with carpet, with a loop of braid at one corner for a handle. "I have that behind the door to keep it from striking against the wall. Like it better than a knob out from the wall." "It's useful, too, to keep the door open or half open, or as I want it. You know everybody leaves the door open in winter, and they just as surely shut it in summer."

No. 3 looked like a glorified copy of No. 2. It was covered with velvet and adorned with a big bow of ribbon (at which the scoffer smiled) and had loops of ribbon for handles. "This is a ribbon weight. You know the best way to keep ribbons nice, the children's hair ribbon for instance, is to fold them up and put them under a weight. One generally puts them under the pin cushion, but that's a makeshift. This makes a capital press for ribbons and for gauze veils as well."

Brick No. 4 formed the foundation for a pin and needle cushion for the sewing table, too heavy to be mislaid or taken elsewhere.

And brick No. 5? Well, she confessed that that had been left in its unadorned simplicity. It was intended to be heated and wrapped in flannel and to serve as a bed-fellow for cold feet.

COMMERCIAL.

While some branches of wholesale trade are reported to be in quite a healthy and satisfactory condition, others are not, and we very much question if trade generally is in as flourishing a state as it has been reported in some quarters to be. Travellers who have recently returned from towns state that money is by no means as plentiful in the interior in proportion as in the cities, and that farmers generally are not paying their overdue accounts as well as it was hoped they would. It appears that, while the farmers have plenty of produce, particularly hay and some vegetables, to sell, they are not free sellers, as they are inclined to hold on in the hope of obtaining higher prices later on. Meanwhile they are short of cash. This produces an unpleasant condition of trade, as it restricts active business operations.

The steady and growing exportation of gold from New York to Europe is attracting attention and comment as to its cause. It cannot be said that these large exports of gold are required to meet the exigencies arising from an adverse balance of trade, for the excess of United States exports over imports of goods is large. The truth seems to be that the silver law of the United States is viewed with distrust and apprehension in foreign countries, and capitalists abroad have been induced to withdraw their capital invested in American securities, and the outflow of gold is for the purpose of providing for the return of these bonds, etc. These capitalists are beginning to be alarmed at the ultimate disastrous effects which they believe must result from the operations of the silver law, and are, naturally enough, selling out their investments in that country's securities and withdrawing their capital. They argue that the securities of a country whose depreciated currency is gradually supplanting the gold standard must, sooner or later, suffer the consequences. Hence the anxiety of foreign holders and their desire to realize. Unless the Government of the United States makes some move to show its willingness to modify its views on the silver question, it appears probable that it will find that foreigners will continue to regard it unsafe to invest capital in that country. On the other hand, if this movement continues, it will free large amounts of capital that will be idle and seeking investment elsewhere. It will also open an opportunity to the Government of Canada, if it will rise to the occasion, by adopting a broad, liberal and enlightened policy, to attract a very considerable portion of this capital that is now becoming idle to this country for permanent investment. This Dominion has immense, inexhaustible resources in every direction, which only need to have capital freely poured in to develop them as they might and should be.

A curious marine insurance case has come up in Montreal. A firm there shipped fifty cases of eggs to Leith. The steamer in which they were encountered very rough weather, and when the eggs were landed at their destination they were found to be badly damaged by water. As the eggs were insured the shippers applied to the underwriters to make good the damage sustained, when they found that the insurance company was only liable in the case of a total loss. The shippers clearly have no claim against the owners of the vessel, as the damage was the result of stress of weather, or in other words, the act of God. In the case of the insurance companies it was quite different, as they believed that the policies covered just such losses as occurred on the above lot of eggs, and the shippers were very much surprised when they discovered that they had no recourse. Of course

merchandise can be secured against partial loss by a special policy, but ordinary marine policies only cover total loss.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLAWS & Co., New York, Feb. 11.—"The many important factors favoring the value of securities are still prevented from having their due effect upon prices by the timidity excited by the position of the silver question, the continued large exports of gold, and the depletion of the treasury gold balance. It is still uncertain whether the present session of Congress may consent to suspend the operation of the Sherman act, and the anxiety on this account is increased by the revival of a report—at first discredited—attributing to the president-elect a willingness to support (if necessary) a compromise that would restore the Bland act; which is regarded as being on the whole worse than allowing the Sherman law to run until its effects compelled its suspension at least. While there is no certainty, perhaps not even a fair probability, that the Sherman act will be immediately repealed, the treasury stock of gold is diminishing, and at the same time circumstances point to a continuance of exports of gold. The net stock of gold coin and bullion in the treasury fell from \$121,200,000 on the 1st of January to \$108,200,000 on the 1st February. A further loss of \$10,000,000—which might but too easily occur in the event of continued exports of specie and from the straightened revenue resources of the treasury—would sink the treasury gold reserve below the 100 million requirements. In view of the scramble of the great European banks for gold, we can have no assurance that such an inroad on our stock might not arise. We are thus verging very uncomfortably close upon a condition in which the treasury might find it necessary to sell bonds, and that is a matter not to be ignored.

The current of gold movement in Europe compels us to look these possibilities squarely in the face. The Austro-Hungarian loan of \$25,000,000 for establishing gold payments is already virtually consummated, which means the immediate withdrawal of that amount of gold from other countries into a hoarded, idle reserve. A bill has been introduced into the French Legislature, which is expected to take early effect, authorizing the Bank of France to increase its note issue by \$100,000,000, the main object contemplated being to enable the bank to increase its stock of gold by exchanging its notes for it. Moreover, Germany will soon be in the market with a new loan for military purposes, whilst the long-deferred Russian loan is expected to be soon negotiated in Paris, with the effect of subjecting the continent to a drain of gold into Russia's war-chest. These operations, happening at a period when the silver agitation is disposing European bankers to augment their stocks of gold, are not to be lost sight of. Coming at a time when we have already been largely depleted of gold, and when the treasury resources are lower than for many years past, and when its gold reserve is thus exposed to overdrawing, the least that can be expected is that Congress should strengthen the morale of our own finances by the repeal or suspension of the Sherman Act. And it is to the last degree urgent that Wall Street should see to it that no blame shall rest upon the financial metropolis for any failure of Congress to adopt that course. Congressmen are not financiers; very few of them understand even the elements of economic principles.

It is therefore due from the men of finance that they should plainly and emphatically exhibit to congress and the country the dangers of this situation; and that demonstration should be made through a great public meeting at an early day. That is a voice that would command attention and be respected; and the fact that it has not yet been uttered may well be urged by congressmen in extenuation of their apparent lack of appreciation of the real seriousness of the situation.

The wild fluctuations in the 'industrial' stocks, whilst giving activity to the market, are producing a demoralized feeling. Such violent changes are suggestive of anything rather than intrinsic value in the stocks themselves, and seem to imply that the originators and managers in these corporations are far more concerned in making money out of illicit speculation than by a conservative management of their properties.

The negotiation of the supporters of Richmond Terminal with Messrs. Drexel & Morgan for the reconstruction of that company has had a reassuring effect upon the market. A readjustment of that great mass of disorganization by almost any means is a consummation far preferable to the continuance of the present state of affairs.

One of the things most needed in our vast railroad system is the establishing of order and rational relations between the multitude of disconnected and badly managed roads of the south. Such a reformation becomes far more possible when the R. & D. is put upon a safe and enduring basis; and the consummation of that work would be the signal for rearrangements among the southern lines that would not only increase the earning capacity of that group of lines, but would also materially promote the development of the industries of that section of the country."

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to		
	Feb. 9.	week.	1892	1891	1890
United States	223	71	214	200	213
Canada	45	61	68	38	46

DRY GOODS.—For this season of the year trade is unusually brisk and activity continues to be a marked feature of the wholesale dry goods business both on city and country account. Fall and winter goods are still in urgent demand for immediate use, and it is probable that all old stocks will meet with a complete clearance. There is also a large enquiry for spring goods, and orders for them are reported to be coming in with gratifying steadiness. Not within the past ten years has the dry goods trade experienced as healthy a condition of things as exists to-day, and the outlook for the spring trade is very encouraging. City retail houses have had to replenish their stocks of winter wear, and have instructed the wholesale houses to deliver flannel goods on the day that they were ordered, showing

that their supplies had entirely run out. The prices of cottons and wools are very firm, and a further advance in the former is looked for. The wool market is quiet but firm, holders not being anxious sellers. Remittances are fairly good and city collections are as well as could be expected.

BREADSTUFFS—The flour trade continues quiet, but there is a firmer feeling all round. The market here is purely local in its character at present. A report from Toronto says that, owing to a scarcity of water consequent upon the severe weather, very little flour is being made, and it is the opinion there that if the people eat become anxious prices would advance something like 20c. a barrel. Quotations cannot be got from mills for reasonably prompt delivery and, while buyers refuse to pay more than quotable prices, the mills are holding out for 10c. to 20c. a barrel more. In this market quite an active demand has developed for feed and prices are higher. Oatmeal has advanced about 20c. In Chicago wheat has been quiet and unchanged, but corn has been steady to strong and advanced 3/4c. on continued buying on export account. In Liverpool wheat is steady with a fair demand, holders offering sparingly, but corn is dull.

PROVISIONS—The movement in provisions continues small. Stocks here are small and in a few hands. Holders show a strong desire to advance prices, as provisions are comparatively scarce and are advancing in the west. In Chicago there was quite an active speculative business transacted in hog products. Offerings of the leading articles were quite free, and the demand in a general way was rather active. The cattle and sheep markets were steady.

BUTTER—There is no change in the local butter market, which works along on a steady jobbing basis for all grades. The call for creamery permits figures up to 26c. to 28c. The bulk of Nova Scotia butter now coming in is put up in rolls and the best commands 30c. to 35c. It is to be regretted that our farmers do not seem to understand that roll butter should be carefully put, each roll being invariably separately wrapped in a piece of muslin, which has been previously washed out to remove the starch, and then dipped in strong brine. The rolls should then be packed in a tub or small keg as closely as possible without crushing—preferably with the ends pointing downward. Rolls thus put up will carry well almost any distance over even the roughest country roads, and will reach the market looking fresh and tempting. In Montreal, whence we receive a good deal of butter, sales of fine creamery have been made in jobbing lots at 23 1/2c. to 24c., but these figures could not be obtained for 100 tub lots. Western roll butter is quoted at 18c. to 20c. and Morrisburg in baskets at 19c. to 21c. In England the butter market has been demoralised by continued heavy receipts of Antipodean butter, inferior qualities of which are down to 80s. and nothing above 112s. can be obtained for the finest.

CHEESE—There is nothing new or striking to note respecting the local cheese market. Stocks on hand here are small, but they appear to be quite sufficient to meet all requirements. It is believed that quite large quantities are held in reserve throughout the country to be forwarded later on to England or the United States, as the movements of those markets may dictate. In London cheese is very quiet, and holders are holding off inexplicably in the face of the facts that stocks are already quite low and are steadily decreasing, which indicate a very sharp rise in prices to be inevitable in the near future. Latest quotations there are 58s. to 59s. for finest Canadian, and in Glasgow stocks are so low that 60s. to 61s. has been asked and obtained. United States cheese are a couple of shillings below cheese from the Dominion factories, but they are on the up line for fine parcels, and a splendid wind-up for the season is now assured.

EGGS—The advent of Lent has given a strength to the local market for eggs that even the scarcity of the article failed to impart till now. Really good, fresh eggs fit for boiling bring readily 30c. to 32c. and are in active demand at those prices. Eggs are reported scarce in Montreal, owing to the fact that western eggs are being diverted to New York, where Canadian limed bring 35c. to 36c. In London eggs have advanced 6d. to 1s. per hundred on low supplies, but buyers say they can wait and no business is done to talk about. Sellers are, therefore, perforce holding. Canadians have dropped out and there is no stock either at London or Liverpool or in the North. But the trade is made and will go with its old speed when the spring opens. THE CRITIC trusts that our farmers and shippers will be found ready to take part in it promptly and vigorously at that time.

APPLES—Woodall & Co's. (of Liverpool) circular of the 21st ult. says:—"Receipts continue on the same moderate scale, and this week's arrivals have shown a distinct improvement in condition and quality, there being no signs of frosted fruit, which have lately been so prominent a feature. This has caused an altogether different and better tone in the market, buyers having regained confidence, and at yesterday's sales there was an active demand for fine qualities of Canadian at an advance of 4s. to 5s. per barrel, with every prospect of a further advance if next week's arrivals are equally good."

DRIED FRUIT—Very little has been doing here in dried fruits, but prices are steady and unchanged. The movement from first hands is practically nil, while jobbers do not report any briskness in the enquiry from actual distributors. The latter's stocks must, however, be small, and they are certain to require some supplies shortly.

SUGAR—The market has not developed any specially new features. The movement is still rather small, but prices are, if anything, firmer. Refiners are asking full prices, and it is said that Montreal people will not accept contracts. The present movement is, on the whole, good.

TEA—The tea market, while still rather quiet, has shown some little activity. Black teas are receiving somewhat more attention than they have for some time. A letter from London, of a recent date, says that there are no China teas in that market under 6d. Stocks are small, and dealers do not

anticipate lower prices, there being every indication of a rise in the event of the receipt of good shipping orders. No Ceylons are to be had under 8d. The supply is small and the quality bad, owing to the wet weather on the island.

COFFEE—The firm tone of the market is maintained under limited supplies and a fair demand. Brazilian coffees have advanced 3/4c. in New York during the week, and outside markets are all higher than they have been for some time.

FISH—The advent of Lent has, of course, somewhat stimulated the local consumption of fish, but it has not apparently affected this market, as requirements abroad have been very largely anticipated. A little is, however, doing in shipping fish to the States and the West Indies, but it is not by any means a lively business. In Montreal green cod has been in much better demand, and stocks are now mostly out of first hands, sales having been made of No. 1 in good-sized lots at \$6.50 and large at \$7.50 per bbl. Dry cod is quiet at \$4.75. Herring are slow of sale and are quoted—Labrador at \$5 and Cape Breton at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Yarmouth bloaters \$1 25 per box. In Gloucester frozen herring continue to come along in sufficient lots to afford a good bait supply, and several cargoes have gone to Boston and New York. Other receipts are light. The Georgesmen are receiving excellent fares, and their good catch of halibut goes a good way in running up their stocks. Quotations are—New Georges codfish \$7 for large and \$5 for small; Bank \$5.50 to \$6.

REV. SYLVANUS LANE

Of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but how the patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	5 3/4
Granulated.....	4 1/4
Circle A.....	4 1/4
White Extra C.....	4 1/4
Standard.....	4
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Yellow C.....	3 1/2
TEA.	
Congoo Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	30
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	30 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	28
Antigua.....	28
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 65
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

There is very little change to note, but what there is is of a strengthening tendency. There is a general firming up on all lines. Oats and oatmeal notably so. In our judgment one may look for a quiet but steady movement upwards.

We make no special change in our quotations, although oats, oatmeal and mill feeds are higher than we quote.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
High Grade Patents.....	4.15 to 4.25
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.00 to 4.10
Straight Grade.....	3.90 to 4.00
Good Seconds.....	3.80 to 3.90
Graham Flour.....	3.90 to 4.00
Oatmeal.....	4.25 to 4.40
" Rolled.....	4.25 to 4.40
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2.85 to 2.95
" in Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including g.bags.....	19.00 to 20.00
Middlings.....	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts.....	19.00 to 20.00
Cracked Corn.....	25.00 to 26.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Moulée.....	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.15
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
P. E. Island Oats.....	40 to 41
Hay.....	15.00 to 15.75

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl., No. 1.....	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New.....	0.00 to 6.00
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 5.00
Cocoa, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions crib.....	2 to 2 1/2
per lb., Canadian.....	5 to 5 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Klame, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
Extras.....	16.00
No. 1.....	14.00
" 2 large.....	10.50
" 3.....	8.00
" 2 large, Reamed.....	7.00
" 3, Reamed.....	7.00
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.75
" 3 Plain.....	7.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	8.00
" 1 Fall Split.....	2.60
" 1 Fall Round.....	2.00
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00
ALSAWIVES, No 1.....	4.00
SALMON.	
No. 1, # brl.....	16.00
No. 2, # brl.....	14.00
" 3, # brl.....	12.00
Small.....	14.00
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.....	3.75
Western Shore.....	3.50
Bank.....	3.50
Bay.....	3.10
Newfoundland.....	3.75
Haddock.....	3.50
Bank & Western.....	0.00
Hake.....	1.75
Pollock.....	1.75
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	1.25
Cor Oil per gal.....	38

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 15.50
" Am., Plate.....	14.75 to 15.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.75 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	21.00
" American, clear.....	25.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	20.00 to 20.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	18.50
" Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
" American.....	13 to 14
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & over salted.....	none
Canadian Township.....	22 to 24
" Western.....	18 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	11
" Antigonish.....	11 1/2

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, # hhd.,.....	1.50
Capit.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.45
Lisbon.....	1.40
Coarse W. I.....	1.50
Trapan.....	1.50

THE RAILROAD SCHEME.

(Continued.)

Jarvis St. Gerald flushed red. He had never imagined such a rebuff as this. Hollis Overton was a self-made man. His wife and daughter were "new" people; whereas the St. Gerald's were of the "Four Hundred." He had expected Marguerita to meet his advances coyly, as became a bud, but gratefully at heart. What was the girl thinking of?

"Upon my soul there's your father coming home. My mother warned me not to be out late. By! by! Marguerita. Why didn't you send me away half an hour ago?"

But St. Gerald hastily suppressed the anger and mortification which rose in his heart. Marguerita was a prize. He must not let it slip through his fingers. In the crisis he was relieved to hear Mr. Overton entering the house.

Marguerita stood up, with her serious eyes. St. Gerald hastened towards the door, shaking his hand as he would to a child, smiling and at ease, glad to escape from a rather embarrassing situation, to plan a new line of attack.

Several weeks succeeded the evening when Mrs. Overton gave the party to introduce her daughter. The season was at its height. Every morning a salver full of invitations had to be canvassed, accepted or declined. It took nice management to guide the process of selection. It was like walking a rope. Mrs. Overton had experience, and the wisdom which comes of it. She was very solicitous about Marguerita, that she should dance with the right partners and bow to the right acquaintances, and show little civilities to stolid dowagers, who would remember her in consequence when they were making up their lists. Marguerita seemed very light-hearted. She said she was delighted to be in society; that it was nicer than she had thought.

"How well Marguerita keeps her color, for all her disipation," Mrs. St. Gerald remarked to Mrs. Overton one day.

"She takes a great deal of exercise. She rides every morning in the park," replied her mother. "She goes quite early. She says it rests her more than lying in bed."

"I dare say," was the thoughtful reply. "I will tell Geraldine—though, to be sure, she hasn't a horse and groom at command like Marguerita."

It was true that Marguerita rode every morning in the park. She breakfasted in her habit, with her papa, and at nine o'clock cantered on Mustapha, her long-legged chestnut, followed at a distance by the brown-coated groom. She had begun to take these rides the very morning after her "coming out," and on that morning, as she rode slowly along the bridle-path, a figure that stood in the shubbery moved suddenly and startled her horse.

Marguerita was a good horsewoman, and, taken unaware as she was, she sat firmly while Mustapha rose with his fore feet in the air, tightening her grasp on the rein, and touching the horse's flank with her gold-mounted whip. Recalled to his senses, Mustapha somewhat excitedly regained his feet, but only to stumble unexpectedly and rear again. Marguerita did not touch Mustapha the second time with the whip. She braced herself and caught her breath, expecting him to run; just at that critical instant, with her eyes closed for a second, and the consciousness that the groom was too far behind to help her, she felt a hand upon the bridle, felt Mustapha trembling beneath her, opened her eyes, and saw Mr. Effingwell standing quietly at the horse's head.

"Miss Overton!" he exclaimed. "How nearly I caused you an accident. Will you dismount and let me tighten your saddle? I think the girth slipped a little."

She let him lift her down. She was rather giddy, though she felt quite heroic. When the groom came clattering up she let him lead Mustapha away.

"I am going to walk about for a few minutes, John. You may keep near. No one at home must know. It was all my fault."

In her agitation she did not reflect that she was excepting Effingwell's escort unasked.

It was an easy beginning of an acquaintance, and it ripened as easily as it began. The young ranchman liked, it seemed, the freedom and solitude of the park at this early morning hour, and Marguerita and he saw each other for a few moments—for more than a few moments sometimes—every day. The weather was fine, sunny and windless under the trees, and John was not slow to find that his duty consisted in keeping a good distance from his young mistress, when she decided to walk, giving him Mustapha to lead.

Effingwell was somewhat taciturn by habit, but when he talked he was frank and direct. Perhaps he did not realize, as keenly as some men might, how unconventional, not to say compromising, was this regular morning interview which he and Miss Overton enjoyed. He told her about his life. He had started out as a telegraph operator, had fought Indians, and killed buffaloes.

"Fancy the Pampas zheen!
Miles and miles of gold and green,
Where the sunflowers blow
In a solid glow—"

There was something imaginative and original in his talk. Mar-

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free

W. T. BAER & Co., Windsor, Ont.

guerita, who so easily got tired of smiling at receptions, listened fascinated. She "loved him for the dangers he had passed, and he loved her that she did pity them."

"I did not know that you meant to stay in town so long," said Marguerita, one morning. "Why do you not come and see us?"

"I see your father nearly ever day, Miss Overton. I am bidding his decision. That delays my return."

"Why doesn't papa decide?"

"My proposal involve a good deal—of money. He is a cautious man, who does not trust statements until he can verify them."

"Oh—doesn't he trust—"

"You mean doesn't he trust me? Only so far as he can see me. That is the fashion of men."

"But it must be unpleasant to be mistrusted."

"Oh, not at all—when one knows themselves."

Marguerita pondered upon that.

"You want papa to build a railroad, don't you?"

"That is about the size of my suggestion," laughed Effingwell. "In truth, I am speaking one good word for a railroad and two for my own interest. I am an ambitious man, Miss Overton. I started in life without much of a chance, but I am bound to be rich and respected before I get through. I have spent years in working up this railroad scheme. I have made lots of investments hinging upon it. Now I have to persuade a capitalist that there is money in the investment for him."

"And you have persuaded papa?"

"Partially. He is trying to form a stock company. We are managing the matter very quietly. Those who go into it are sure of a great thing. Your father is as sanguine, I believe, as I, though, of course, he doesn't confess it. But he is working with a will, and I hope now that in a day or two I will start back to New Mexico successful."

"You will be glad to go?"

"I shall be glad to see the beginning of the end. When I come back, if I come back—I shall feel less like an adventurer."

"I never thought of you in that light," said Marguerita.

"You have been very kind, Miss Overton. I shall never forget you. I have been a lonely man; you—pardon me!—you seem like a star in my dark sky—such a star as might lead a man to Heaven."

They walked on slowly, Marguerita holding her habit up to the tops of her boots, keeping well in the shelter of the trees.

"To New Mexico," she said, to steady the conversation.

"Yes, that is where I hail from—as we say."

"I think I should like to see such places as you have lived in."

"Your father will bring you with him, perhaps, if you ask him. He is coming my way in a few months."

Effingwell took a folding map from his breast pocket while he spoke. He opened it before Marguerita, and, in his concentrated way, began to explain his scheme, following the outline with his expressive forefinger.

The two stood still, side by side, heads bent over the map. Their joint interest was quite remarkable. Neither would for a moment have admitted that the explanation was a mere excuse for delay—for lingering a few more blessed minutes in each other's presence.

"I shall certainly ask papa to take me with him," said Marguerita, in a low, grave voice, when at the end of several minutes Effingwell ceased speaking.

"Will you truly, Miss Overton? May I hope to see you again—to have you see me where I am known—where I, too, am—pardon the egotism—of some little consequence? If I should hope to see you again, I should have something better to live for, to succeed for, than I ever dreamed of before I knew you."

He spoke with agitation, in a rapid way. Marguerita felt what was not expressed in his words, felt a passion and longing which he dare not utter; felt that the time would come when he might utter it, and she be glad to hear him. She was silent.

"You don't know what a privilege it has been to meet you. I feel myself very rough sort of a fellow—not a carpet-knight at all; while you are—you seem to me a divinity among women, Miss Overton. I shall never forget you as you entered your father's private room that evening when I first saw you. I shall never forget you" he hurried on—"as you stand before me now." Marguerita did not stir. Her eyes were dropped, her color going and coming. "It may be a long time before I see you again," continued Effingwell, gaining courage from rising passion, as he gazed into the girl's agitated face; "but let me tell you—it is only your due that I should tell you—that you have inspired me with a profound love—"

Marguerita started a step backward. She suddenly realized her indiscretion.

"Pardon me for daring this," continued Effingwell. "Do not answer me, I beseech you. Think of me only as one who has flung his pearl of price at your feet, and asks nothing but that you let it lie there. I had not right to speak. I admit it all. But that you have listened in silence gives me hope, ambition—what shall I say?—gives me an inspiration—"

A loud cough near interrupted Effingwell's vehement words. The groom standing with the horses, just at the turn of the bridle-path, took this method of attracting the attention of the absorbed couple.

ENDORSED BY THE LEADERS.

When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchants, farmers and leading men of all classes, it is strong evidence that that remedy has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Black & Blue Bitters, its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, bad blood, etc., is well known to old and young.

"It's raining, miss," he remarked briefly. It was true. The rain was falling quite fast. "I am coming at once, John," said Miss Overton starting forward. Then Effingwell did a bold thing. Without a word he took Marguerita's hand and drew it within his arm, holding it while he walked to Mustapha's side. She did not withdraw it. "You must go home at once," he said, with a sort of authority. "I shall never forgive myself if you get wet." He held out his hand for her foot, and put her into her saddle. "Good-bye," Effingwell simply lifted his hat and stood bareheaded in the rain watching her out of sight in silence. Marguerita had to go out to lunch that noon. It was a luncheon given by a bride-elect to her six maids of honor, of whom Miss Overton was one. Afterwards she went to a symphony matinee, and in the evening to a stately dinner.

Since the day of her coming-out party, when St. Gerald had declared himself and been rebuffed, his course towards the Overtons had been extremely polite. Marguerita he either ignored when they met or treated with a brotherly sort of familiarity; to Mrs. Overton, however, he was quite deferential, exciting her anxiety in regard to the falling off in his attentions to her daughter.

Returning from the dinner, as the carriage stopped at home, one of the servants opened the door. Marguerita followed her mother quickly within.

At the sound of their arrival, a heavy step advanced from within the library at the end of the hall, and Mr. Overton, who seldom sit up till so late an hour, confronted his wife and daughter. He looked gray, pale, ill, excited.

"I am waiting for you and Marguerita," he said, "Come in here."

Mrs. Overton, in her elegant costume, followed her husband in amazement; and Marguerita, flinching with alarm, kept close beside her mother.

"You have made a pretty mess of things with your daughter, madam," said Hollis Overton, trembling with emotion, white with rage, in a wholly unaccustomed tone of voice. "Where have you been—what have you been thinking of, while Marguerita was wondering about alone, picking up all sorts of lovers?"

"What in the name of Heaven do you mean, Mr. Overton?" Mrs. Overton, asked hysterically.

"I am not clear as to just what I should mean, madam. I have my own perplexities. I have left it to you to take care of the family. I have not hampered you as to money. I have expected that you would look after our daughter."

Through Marguerita's veins ran a shiver of recollection of stolen interviews in the park,—a conviction that her father had heard of them. Mrs. Overton could only repeat, gasping:

"What do you mean?"

"Just this, madam. Your daughter has not been pleased with all the fine society you have provided for her, it seems. She has taken her own lead, and morning after morning has been philandering through the park with that young scout—or whatever he is—whom she met when he came to my office on business one day. A fellow who may be—anything—for all I know to the contrary, and who has had the impertinence to come here to-night and tell me that he has fallen in love with Marguerita, and that she had encouraged him to lay his pretensions before me."

Marguerita uttered a faint sigh, but no denial.

"I," continued Mr. Overton, "I wished I were stout enough to take my cane to him. As it was, I ordered him out of my house; told him that a man who would cheat me of my daughter would cheat me of my money, and severed my business relations with him then and there."

"You turned him from the house? Oh, papa."

"Marguerita, how could you deceive me so," cried Mrs. Overton.

Marguerita was crying

"Take her away, don't you see she is shivering? You will have her ill," cried Mr. Overton suddenly.

"If she dies there will be no one but her father to blame," sobbed Mrs. Overton, between anger and despair.

Then Marguerita rose to her graceful height, and spoke in her firm, young voice:

"Papa—mamma—listen to me. I have done nothing bad. It is true I have met Mr. Effingwell—and at the name the warm, crimson blood spread over the fair young face—" in the park instead of the drawing-room. But what of that? It is true, too, that—I—like him—and here the clear, firm tones wavered a little—" but what of that?—and Marguerita tossed her pretty head higher than the occasion seemed to require. "I don't care a fig for Gerry—so there! He knows it, too. And—if—if—and if—" stammered Marguerita—"if Mr. Effingwell—"

"That will do," interrupted Mr. Overton. "I don't want to hear any more about that man. He may have a code of honor, but it isn't my code. I will have nothing to do with him, and—he shall never come back. He assured me of that."

"That he would never come back! Oh, papa—then"—Marguerita was white to the lips—"then it will be for me to—go to him."

Hollis Overton glared at the young creature, whom he had so little understood, with angry amazement. "When that time comes, you need never again call yourself my daughter."

(To be continued.)

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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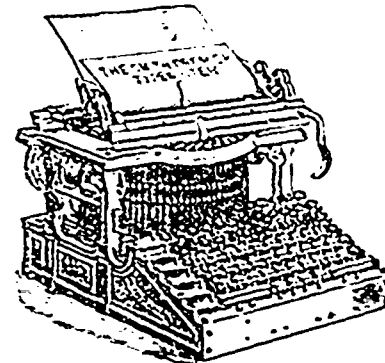
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MINING.

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COUNTRY HARBOR.—In a recent issue of THE CRITIC we referred to the cutting of the pay streak on the property of the Country Harbor Gold Mining Company, and gave the purport of two rumors that were circulating in the city as to how the discovery had been made. One of these gave the credit to Geo. W. Stuart, the well known gold mining expert of Truro, and, although the minor details were not correct, the following letter from the president of the Country Harbor Gold Mining Company and the accompanying report of Geo. W. Stuart prove that the credit of the successful issue of the mining operations belongs to the latter, as the work which resulted in the cutting of the pay streak was undertaken and carried out on the strength of his report:—

The Mining Editor, Halifax Critic.

St. John, N. B., Feby. 8th. 1893.

DEAR SIR,—In regard to the article in your issue of 28th ult., concerning our mine at Country Harbor and Mr. Geo. W. Stuart's connection therewith, and as well to the exceptions taken thereto by "A Minor" in "Herald" of 28th ult., permit me herewith to hand you a copy of Mr. Stuart's report on the property, which you are at liberty to publish, and which in justice to him I think it would be well to do. It is not necessary to state here why the mine was shut down, or why Mr. Stuart was called in to examine and report. Suffice it that his report has proved satisfactory, and practically correct. The rich gold "strike" has been cut at a depth given by him, and he would also have been correct in his lateral directions except for a short "fault" or break. As it was, we had to drive but a few feet west to get at it at the depth named.

Yours truly,

J. F. FRASER,
Pres. C. H. G. M. Co., Ltd.

To the Country Harbor Gold Mining Company of Country Harbor, N. S.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a synopsis of my observations and conclusions regarding your mining property at Country Harbor, obtained during my late visit there.

As this rather cursory report is only intended for the eye and benefit of the parties directly interested and not for the purpose of placing the property on the market, I need not refer to surface area, general formation and character, all of which is already understood by your different members, I shall therefore rather confine myself to what may reasonably be expected from future development, and my opinion as to what has been done in the past.

My conclusion as to the great value of your mine is derived almost entirely from my examination of the Copeland mine adjoining you on the north, and the valuable information obtained from its courteous, genial and very observing manager, Mr. McDonald, to whom I am much indebted.

I will at once draw your attention to the rough sketch of the adjoining parts of the two mines. That part of the Copeland enclosed in red lines may be said to sufficiently represent the ground excavated or the principal and most valuable belt, so far worked. This belt averages about ten feet in width, about three-fourths of which is milking material. The belt is a banded structure composed of quartz slates and quartzite, the whole of which is heavily mineralized with arsenical iron, some copper pyrites, zinc blend and galena. The slates vary from a dark gray or grayish green, very soft talcose, to a black argelyte. The quartz portion of the belt is a succession of lenticular shaped sections bedded in slate and overlapping, making a continuous lode, which might not be improperly called a *link lode*. The whole of the belt is intersected with quartz stringers, which accounts for the slates being auriferous. In my examination I was unable to find any wall marks calculated to influence and regulate the gold strike, except that of the general strike of the rock, as is shown on the sketch, dipping 27 degrees south. Mr. McDonald assures me this is the true dip of the gold strike. He also assures me they have gone through in the north end of their works, a succession of four good strikes, and are now in the fifth, these strikes are divided about as I have marked them on the sketch by the figures 1—2—3—4—5— The top strike is twelve feet deep and has given as far as worked an average of two ounces of gold per ton. The next 8 feet below is considered rather poor, and the following 30 feet is alternately low and medium grade, the whole 30 feet giving an average of eleven dwts to the ton, and I find by the mill books, which were kindly shown me, the whole 50 feet, including the 8 feet marked poor, has given an average of 14½ dwts to the ton, which may well be considered an extraordinary yield for so large a belt. Mr. McDonald also assures me, and there is every reason to believe, the whole of these strikes are quite as rich at the extreme south end of their works, going towards your line, as they have found in any other part of their mines so far worked.

It will be seen by the sketch there is a vertical slip or fault of 8 feet, about 100 feet from the line, the south end dropping, thus necessitating, on this account, going 8 feet deeper to catch the strike on your property, than you otherwise would, had this fault not occurred.

I see no evidence or indication of other faulting, either lateral or vertical.

A cross cut driven west a distance of 27 feet from the south end of the Copeland works, encounters a belt of quartz and slate six feet in width heavily mineralized.

The same belt is cut in the end of your west cross cut and marked in the section sketch showing the bottom of your own works. This belt I

am strongly inclined to think will yet prove to be a very valuable one, as it certainly has many of the characteristics indicative to great richness.

I would advise connecting your No. 1 shaft with the north drift or level, which cannot be more than ten or eleven feet, and by sinking from fifteen to twenty feet below the level, you should cut the top of the first pay strike in the Copeland, and by continuing down find the same succession of strikes as has been proved in the Copeland, this is, from the evidence before us a most reasonable and natural conclusion, bearing in mind however, that there are freaks in structural phenomena which cannot be accounted for.

You also desire my opinion as to your explorations and construction work up to the present time.

In answer I am obliged to say, I think the sinking of your No. 2 shaft was quite unnecessary and I cannot understand why this was done, being out of line, as it is, with the belt you desired to open. My opinion is, you should have pushed your No. 1 shaft as rapidly as possible, confining your work to that shaft, until you reached the pay strike, when on proof of its existence on your property, then sink another shaft, say, 100 feet below your first one, and on the same belt, and connect with a level when sufficient depth is attained. Drive cross cuts at your leisure after the above work has been done, when you will have good air circulation.

In regard to the crusher, so far as I have been able and had time to examine, no fault can be found with the construction. The mortars, it is true, are of the old pattern, although they do not perform as much work as the newer pattern, which is much heavier and more expensive, yet many of the old mill men adhere to them, and consider they do better work than the new, so-called "Black Hills" mortar.

I may say there is a want of room in front, for ore, of 8 or 10 feet, which, however can be provided for without much expense. But I am obliged to say, I consider the building of this 20' amp mill decidedly premature and unnecessary, at the stage of your operations in which it was done or at any stage until you have conclusively proved you have a mine requiring a mill. I cannot too strongly condemn the practice, as it has become, with some men of erecting expensive milling and other unnecessary surface plant before proving whether they have a mine or not the evil results of which often cannot be estimated, frequently financially crippling the owners and causing a discontinuance of underground explorations where expenditures should be chiefly confined, until the property is proved worthy of a mill, when one suitable for the requirements can be erected. In your case, as in almost every other case throughout the province there is ample opportunities for having small mill tests made, before going to the expense of erecting one before needing it.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. STUART.

Wine Harbor, N. S., Jan 23rd. 1893.

NOTE—The accompanying sketch is not made to scale, my instruments not being at hand.

CARIBOO.—The Dixon Mine continues its regular yield, the last clean-up yielding a bar of gold of some 95 ounces.

As will be seen by the report below, the Truro Gold Mining Company is being energetically worked and rapidly being brought in position to become a large gold producer.

To T. G. McMullin, Esq.,

President Truro Gold Mining Company

DEAR SIR,—The following is my report of operations at your mine for quarter ending December 31st, 1892, and suggestions for future operations. The former I trust will be satisfactory to you, and the latter meet with your approval.

The tribute lease was purchased and the mine formally taken over on the first day of October. I found the entire plant, machinery in particular, in very bad order, and the most of it inadequate for the work required. To ascertain the prospective value of your mine, I determined to struggle through a month without much extraordinary expense, which I succeeded in doing with much difficulty from numerous break-downs. I succeeded in getting 248½ days work under ground, and raising 22 tons of quartz, which yielded 272½ oz. of gold. This result warranted my conclusion to reconstruct your entire surface plant, for which I made as rapid preparations as possible, continuing mining operations in rather a desultory manner until the 17th of Nov. when I shut down.

After removing the old machinery I set, by plans furnished me by J. E. Hardman, S. B., a 40 H.P. tubular boiler, a new 30 H.P. engine on eight feet of solid masonry. Built a new amalgamating room, and reconstructed all amalgamating appliances, put in a new friction hoist pulley, erected a new smithy, built a new shaft house, and a manager's office building, and various other changes and improvements. On the 7th of December the new engine and pumps were in motion. On the 14th, the mine was again unwatered and mining resumed. On the 30th, after running 140 hours with 5 stamps, I cleaned up and smelted 750 oz. of gold from 30 tons of quartz, mined from November 1st until 17th, and from December 14th until 30th, 29 working days of 16 men under ground, representing 462 days labor.

I must tell you the chief part of this gold came from the rich strike cut at a depth of 75' in your east shaft, which is 180' on the lode from your mill shaft, which is now 115' deep. The strike is dipping west toward the mill shaft, at an angle of 45°, the lode below the strike is poor, as far as we have proved it. To continue sinking the east shaft and stopping below the strike, which you will readily understand would require to be done in order to follow would be a waste of money. When by sinking the main shaft 136' below its present depth, the strike will be cut, when you will

have 220' of it to work up on, the advantage of which I need not mention. I therefore propose to cease work on the strike in the east shaft, and push down the mill shaft, and the mill shaft stopes in which the quartz has lately materially improved. This course I shall pursue unless otherwise directed by your Board.

The early extraordinary severity of the winter prevented me erecting a shaft house, and putting in a pump in the open pit on the lode, 200' west of the mill shaft, where the lode is large and shows much stronger indications of great richness than it showed in your east shaft above the rich strike we have in it. Immediately the spring opens I propose putting this shaft in operation.

I have contracted for 1200 cords of hardwood at \$1.50 per cord, and have already delivered at the works over 300 of this.

I herewith hand you all vouchers, receipts, etc., of expenditures and bank returns for gold, all of which, I trust you will find correct.

Below is a summary.

<i>Net Mint returns after deducting Mint and Bank charges.</i>			
1892. Nov. 7th.	Gold bar.....	272 50 ounces	\$ 5075 05
1893. Jan. 7th.	" "	749.85 "	13907 01
		1022 35 ounces	\$18982 06
Total Cost of Gold Production\$1935 50			
Stock in hand, viz:—			
	Wood, tools, oils, lumber, etc.....	697 82	
	Expense of new buildings, machinery and construction,	2125 00	
			\$4758 32
			\$14223 74
	Add wood etc., on hand as above.....	697 82	
	New buildings, etc. "	2125 00	2822 82
			\$17046 56
Profit since October 1st, 1892.....			
All of which is respectfully submitted.			

Yours faithfully,

Geo. W. Stuart,
Manager Truro Gold Mining Co.

Caribou, January 10, 1893.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.

At the last session of the General Assembly, when the Government introduced the measure to increase the royalty on coal from 7½ to 10 cents per ton on run of the mine, we strongly combatted the proposal as far as it affected existing leases, claiming that it was a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and one tending to throw discredit on our mining titles. We also combatted the increased royalty on the general ground that it was a retrograde step, and that instead of increasing the royalty it should be reduced and mining encouraged, so that an immensely increased output would really produce a larger revenue at a lower royalty per ton.

The Government, however, insisted on the increased royalty, and with the undoubted power they have, even to forfeit leases if they so desire, made the increase apply to existing leases. The coal mine owners interested, finding that they could obtain no redress here, united in petitioning the Governor General to disallow the clauses of the act affecting them, and we beieve that up to the present time the act has not received the sanction of the Crown, and therefore is not binding.

What we predicted as a result of this (we still consider unwise legislation) speedily followed. The leading mining journals in the United States found in the act abundant material to show the undesirability of our mining leases, and the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the leading authority on mining matters, felt constrained to editorially warn its readers against investing in Nova Scotia, where titles were subject to the whim of the Assembly.

The mining interests of the Province were undoubtedly injured by the very arbitrary increase in the royalties, and the *Herald*, we remember, took the same view of the matter as *The Critic*, and condemned the Government—why? because they had in this one instance thrown discredit on our mining titles. It then fully appreciated the danger to the mining cause of giving the slightest reason to assail them.

Now, however, that it has taken to opposing the Whitney bill, it has completely changed its attitude. Issue after issue it continues to publish articles, all tending to show that our mining leases are in reality leases for the life of the Queen, and at her death subject to the imposition of new restrictions. It is doing incalculable harm and injuring every man in the Province who is in any way interested in mining.

Its conduct is the more inexcusable, as the facts are that lessees are in no way detrimentally affected by the act of 1849, and that leases issued under existing acts are valid for their full term.

The Whitney bill has not yet received the sanction of the Crown, and any arguments the *Herald* has in opposition to it we have no objection to see urged. What we do object to is that in doing this it should most unnecessarily attack the validity of existing leases.

It is adopting the same course it only last year so severely censured the government for pursuing, and is proving its total want of consistency.

MOOSE RIVER—Mr. D. Touquey was in town on Tuesday with twin bars weighing 158 oz. gold. The largest, weighing 93 ozs., was the result of the last clean-up. The slate belt now being mined is from 4 to 5 feet wide, and intersected with veinlets of quartz. The whole width furnishes good crushing material, and yields 5 dwts. gold per ton, thus giving constant employment to the mill.

MONTAGU.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Lucius J. Boyd, consulting engineer and manager of the Symon-Kaye mine, in conjunction with Mr. Clancy gave an entertainment at Montagu as a mark of regard and welcome to Mr Alfred Woodhouse, the managing director of the mine, and also a director in the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited. Mr. Woodhouse has lately returned from London and has been most cordially received by his many friends, but must have been both pleased and touched by the hearty reception which awaited him at Montagu, as it was participated in by his many employes. The entertainment took the form of a dance and supper, Mr. Woodhouse being the honored guest, and was held in the hall adjoining the residence of Mr. Cooper, the postmaster. This hall is constructed from part of the old Lawson crusher, and was a very appropriate place for the gold miners of Montagu to meet and show their appreciation of Mr. Woodhouse and his services in the gold mining cause. Some forty couples assembled, the young ladies with two exceptions being residents of Montagu, and dancing was indulged in until midnight. Amerino's string band furnished the music, and Mr. Edward Boland filled the position of floor manager most acceptably. The supper table, loaded with both substantial and tempting viands, was laid in the large upper room, and was a credit to Mr. Clancy, who was indefatigable in his efforts to provide for the comfort of all the guests. The many charming girls present proved that gold is not the most precious product of the district, nor the only article that the miners exert themselves to win. The dance and supper was a complete success and a credit to its originators. Such entertainments with lots of innocent fun should be encouraged, as if the young people are amused they will be less likely to wish to join the exodus.

Alfred G. Woodhouse and Lucius J. Boyd, mining, consulting and civil engineers, have opened an office at No. 126 Hollis St., this city, with the objects of directing mining operations for individuals, giving estimates, plans, etc. for mining work and machinery, surveying and reporting on mines, etc., etc., etc.

Mr. Woodhouse is managing director of the Symon-Kaye Syndicate and a director of The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, and has an office in London. Mr. Boyd is a consulting engineer and manager of the Symon-Kaye Mine.

The new firm has an important field of operations in this Province and should do a large business.

A clergyman says, "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cured me of diphtheria." One among many.

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EGG,
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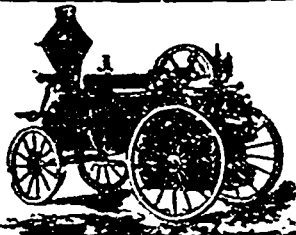
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will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

MINING.

FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES IN THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINES.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Many of the coal mines in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, are so fiery that it has always been dangerous to use gunpowder for blasting purposes. Before the days of flameless explosives it was absolutely necessary to close down some of the pits. Up to the year 1890 nothing but gunpowder was known in Nova Scotia. In that year roborite was first introduced from England, and almost simultaneously the manufacture of "acadine" was commenced by the Acadia Powder Company, at Waverley, N. S. Mr. H. S. Poole gives some account of the experience gained there with these two flameless explosives in a paper read before the Mining Society of Nova Scotia. So far most of the work has been done with roborite. At first the miners complained loudly of missed shots—of shots that only did half the work expected of them, and of charges that failed to explode on the detonation of the cap. The trouble chiefly arose from the men failing to comply with the instructions. They persisted in tamping in the same way as they had been accustomed to tamp powder, although they were urged not to press home the first six inches of stemming, and informed that if the cartridge was rammed hard, not only was there danger of the cap exploding, but if the roborite was consolidated it would not explode, or only partly explode. The irresistible desire to ram hard arose from fear that part of the shot would be lost and that the coal would out where the hard tamping began and not at the back of the shot. Other men found a difficulty in understanding the difference between warmth and dryness. They would open cartridges an unnecessary long time before use, let them lie on the damp pavement and cover them over with a coat with the idea that they were keeping the damp away. Difficulty also arose from some of the cartridges being quite hard when they arrived from the makers. The men were told to roll or work them in the hand until they were soft, but some of this form of cartridge failed to completely explode and so caused discontent among the men. Another source of trouble came from the holes not being properly rounded. Cartridges would jam in a cornered hole and when forced back were so consolidated that the roborite failed to explode. All these difficulties are now past and gone and the only two grievances remaining are that we have to pay for the cartridge paper at the price of the roborite, and that it is necessary to use a detonator more powerful than that required by acadine.

Up to the present time about 7,300 lbs. have been used, and the number of times that flame has been observed is small. In four cases the roborite was set on fire by the detonation of the cap and burnt without explosion in the hole behind the tamping. What the roborite was made of in these cartridges was not ascertained, and no satisfaction was obtained by inquiring of the makers in England. The light or glow reported to have been seen in one or two cases may have come from a back in the coal or from a short circuit of naked exploding wires.

At first the men used too much roborite, but have with practice learnt the right amount to use. At present it is found that weight for weight, it is 2½ times stronger than gunpowder. It has the advantage of not being affected by cold, but it produces a larger proportion of small coal. It has the disadvantage common to all compounds containing ammonium nitrate, i. e., of absorbing moisture on exposure to the atmosphere, by which it is at first weakened and ultimately prevented from exploding. The cartridges as usually made are dipped in paraffine and so made waterproof, but it has been found desirable to store these cartridges in a mag zinc where the air is dried by a steam pipe, taking care not to raise the temperature above 90° F.

Acadine is an explosive which is not used much in any other country in the world. It is a mixture of ammonium nitrate with nitro-glycerine. In England the manufacture of mixtures of ammonium nitrate with gun cotton or nitro-glycerine is prohibited because all ammonium salts when exposed alternately to moist and dry air at slightly elevated temperatures lose traces of ammonia and become acid; and gun cotton and nitro-glycerine are seriously affected by traces of acid, and are decomposed sometimes violently by them. In Pictou county, however, it has been used with impunity, but care has always been taken to use it as short a time after making as possible. It can be kept for many hours in a specially made box which holds hot water, and so it can be used in the coldest weather. Cartridges that harden otherwise than from cold have been found efficient, and hard tamping does not reduce the explosive power. As, however, it requires also a detonator to explode it, it is well not to tamp the first few inches of stemming next the charge. The strength of the explosive is about 50 per cent. greater than gunpowder. It is cheaper than roborite and requires a less expensive detonator. If a charge fails to explode on the detonation of the cap, a primer with a fresh cap will explode the charge. This is not the case with roborite, as the detonation of the cap consolidates it and prevents its subsequent explosion. In only one case has a light been observed during the use of 6,400 lbs. A 3-ft. bench cut on the low side had a 3-ft. 6-in. hole charged with 12 oz. of acadine. The shot cracked the back and along the high side, lifting the bench. The light was shown along the high side.

The firing of the shots is done entirely by electricity. Both magneto-electric and dry-cell batteries are used. The latter are preferred by the men on account of their greater lightness, but their lives are short. The magneto-electric firers are low tension and consequently heavy to carry about. It is not considered advisable to use high tension generators on account of the fiery character of the coal.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

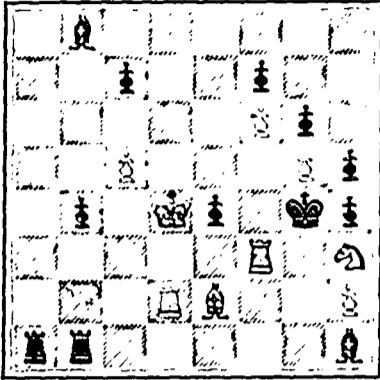
DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Hagyard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds, cuts, etc.

MARY A. COLLETT, Erin, Ont.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem 149: P to B4. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 151. By S. Loyd. Black 12 pieces.



White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 153.

Played in '58 between Paul Morphy, then champion of the world, and Mr. Bird. Morphy's defence is one seldom used at the present day, but the game throughout is a brilliant one.

Pbilidor's Defence.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Brd. | Morphy. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kk4 to B3 | P to Q3 |
| 3 P to Q4 | P to KB4 |
| 4 Qk4 to B3 a | BP takes P |
| 5 Qk4 takes P | P to Q4 |
| 6 Kt to Kk4 | P to K5 |
| 7 Kk4 to K5 | Kk4 to B3 |
| 8 QB to Kk4 | KB to Q3 |
| 9 Qk4 to K5 | Castles |
| 10 Q to Q2 b | Q to Keq c |
| 11 P to Kk4 | Kt takes KtP |
| 12 Kk4 takes Kt d | Q takes Qk4 |
| 13 Kt to K5 | Kt to Qk3 |
| 14 KB to K2 | Q to KR6 |
| 15 Kt takes Kt | KP takes Kt |
| 16 QB to K3 | QR to Kt sq e |
| 17 Castles QR | KR takes BP f |
| 18 QB takes R | Q to QR6 |
| 19 P to Qk3 g | Q takes RP |
| 20 P to Qk4 | Q to R8 (ch) |
| 21 K to Qk2 | Q to K5 (ch) h |
| 22 K to Qk2 | KB takes KtP |
| 23 BP takes B | QR takes P ch |
| 24 Q takes QR | Q takes Q ch |
| 25 K to B2 | P to K6 |
| 26 QB takes P | B to Kk4 ch |
| 27 R to Q3 i | Q to Qk5 ch |
| 28 K to Q2 | Q to QR7 ch |
| 29 K to Q sq | Q to Kt8 ch |
| 30 K to Q2 | Q takes KR |

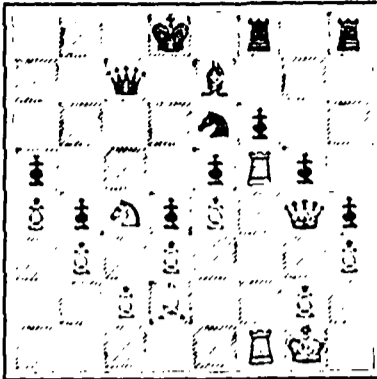
And Mr. Bird resigned.
 a P takes KP should have been played.
 b Taking Kt, either with B or Kt, would have been playing his adversary's game.
 c This wins a pawn.
 d Kt takes KtP is preferable first.
 e The key-move of a brilliant combination.
 f Correct play, as a draw can always be obtained.
 g Q to Kk4 would improve white's drawing chances.
 h Good play this.
 i Had the B been interposed, 27 Q to Qk5 ch would have won the piece.

END-GAME.

From the Glasgow Weekly Citizen copy the following instructive position, which occurred recently in a

game played in the Glasgow Chess Club.

Black 13 pieces.



White 13 pieces.

White to move—played:

- | White. | Black. |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 R takes BP | R takes R |
| 2 R takes R | Kt to B5 |
| 3 R to QR6 | K to K sq |
| 4 B takes Kt | KP takes B |
| 5 R to R8 ch | B to Q sq |
| 6 Q to K6 ch | Q to K2 |
| 7 Kt to Q6 ch | K to B sq |
| 8 R takes B ch | Q takes R |
| 9 Q to B7 ma'o | |

NOTES.

The Chess editor of the Brooklyn Standard Union thus discourses of size in relation to chess:—"Were the average height of chess players to be ascertained, we are inclined to believe that it would be below 5 feet 8 inches. Of the men who have risen to the highest positions in the chess world, the present champion, W. Steinitz, is probably the shortest. Paul Morphy was a small man; as he sat before Judge Meek in their game in the First American Chess Congress they were referred to as David and Goliath; the genial Judge remarked that, if Morphy didn't give him a chance, he would put the little fellow in his pocket. Paulsen was not large. Zukertort was a small man. Of our present celebrities, Weiss, of Vienna, is small; Tschigorin is only medium height; Gunsberg, Mason, and Taubenhau are far from large; Bird would have been large if nature had been permitted to have his way, Lipschutz is small; Hodges is well built, but not tall; Richardson is short and well-built; Hanham is diminutive. Of the tall players, Mackenzie, Blackburn, Pollock, Burn and Staunton are of the minority."

Mr. Bird, the veteran English player, has invented a new Gambit—1 P to Kk4 and 2 P to Kk4. It is called the Birdswing Gambit to distinguish it from the ordinary wing Gambit.

The great chess battle between the North and South of England must be finished, but so far no particulars have come to hand. Each side numbered 100 picked players, with the chances in favor of the south.

It is reported that Grover Cleveland has expressed his willingness to give a gold medal for the winner in an International Chess Masters' Tournament to be held in New York in May or June. The Manhattan Chess Club has the affair in hand.

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much for INTERNAL as EXTERNAL USE. In 1810. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Lame ness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne Relief and speedy cure. Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, Burns, Scalds, and all the ills that may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints. Price, 3c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. PATTON, River John.—Thanks for notice about Problem 317. Did not notice omission, therefore will reprint the Problem.

PROBLEM 317.—The position was: Black men 7, 15, 18 20, king 19. White men 17, 28, 29, kings 3, 25. Black to play and win. By James Wyllie.

Checker Ed., Workman, St. John, N.B.—Your letters received. They are always welcome, don't forget the one promised, I will try and write you soon. The W. W. Forsyth mentioned in your last issue is a rising young player at Broxburn.

The American Checker Review.—The names of the two subscribers are A. J. Grant, Halifax, N. S., and Wm. Forsyth, Dartmouth, Halifax, N. S., I will reply to your letter shortly.

S. Ross, Worcester, Mass.—We mailed you a letter yesterday and will be pleased to hear from you at your convenience.

We are sorry to find that we have made a mistake in problem 316 as well as 317, the white man on 29 should have been on 27. Therefore the right position is as follows:
 Black men 8, 12, 16, 19, 21.
 White men 18, 25, 27, 30, 32.
 White to play and win.

GAME 204—"Cross."

being an off-hand skirmish between Steve Hiesler and Sam Granville.

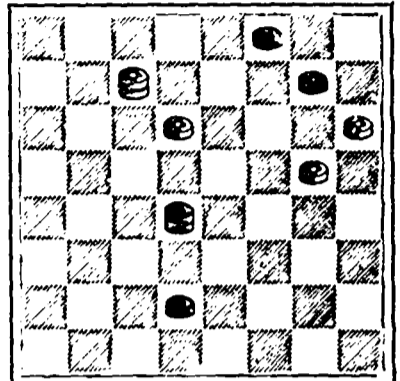
11-15	15-18	32-14	20-24
23	18	29	25
17	3	9	5
8-11	18-23	2-7	24-27
18	14	25	22
3	10	5	1
9-18	14-18	6-15	27-31
24	19	22	15
26	23	21	6
15-24	23-27	1-6	
22	8	32	23
21	17		
4-11	12-16	6-9	
28	19	19	12
17	13		
11-15	10-28	9-14	
27	24	23	18
30	25		
5-9	28-32	12-16	
25	22	c-12	8
25	22		
9-14	3-	12	16-20
22	1731	27	13
9			

NOTES.

- a Is this move sound.
- b This was an eye opener, probably there is no draw after this coup.
- c This returns the compliment, and enables white to secure an easy draw.
- d Young players will find some difficulty in drawing, as 31-26 and 31-27 will allow white win. How then is the draw to be forced?

PROBLEM No. 319.

By Sergt Muir. Black men 3, 8, 26. King 18.



White men 10, 12, 16. King 6. Black to play and draw.

Except to the initiated this end game will be rather difficult. It occurred in practice between Sergt. Muir and our checker editor, the former seeing the draw very readily.

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

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CITY CHIMES.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.—The juveniles had a grand time at the carnival held on Monday evening at the Exhibition rink. There were very few new ideas displayed in the costumes, but some of the lads and lassies looked exceedingly well, and appeared to fully enjoy themselves. The 63rd and 66th bands gave good programmes of music, and skaters and spectators seemed to be of one mind in pronouncing the carnival a success.

THE WORK OF THE HALIFAX Y. M. C. A.—Mr. J. Burgoyne, president of the Halifax Y. M. C. A., issued invitations to the general committee of the Association to take tea together on Monday evening, they being generally accepted, there being very few absentees. A good business meeting followed, at which sub-committees were appointed to carry on the various phases of the work, and the north-end branch committee was re-appointed. This committee expects to perfect arrangements for the opening of a branch of the Association at Richmond in the near future. Dr. Barefoot has kindly offered to establish a class of the St. John Ambulance Society, and several members of the Y. M. C. A. have expressed their appreciation and their intention to take advantage of this offer. The Association has a membership of between six and seven hundred, and the prospects for a good year's work are bright.

M. R. L. Allan, of Ottawa, writes. "Having been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility the past two years, I concluded to give *Pulitzer's Emulsion* a fair trial. I have taken seven bottles, and find my health much improved, my lungs stronger, my weight increased twelve pounds.

FOR FORTY DAYS.—Lent began on Wednesday, and a large number of Halifaxians are devoting themselves to their church duties and enjoying a quiet life.

THE CLARSON HILL WEDDING.—An event to which Halifax Society folk have looked forward, took place on Tuesday afternoon. The wedding of Miss Dora Clarkson and Colonel Hill of the Royal Engineers has been one of the chief topics of conversation among the many friends of the prospective bride and groom for some weeks, and much interest has been taken in the affair. It seemed that luck was against the fair bride when it was announced that the steamer *Damara* from London, which had on board the wedding trousseau, had been disabled and had been compelled to put back to Plymouth, but this difficulty was bravely met, and by the kindness of a friend, herself a bride of a year or so, a suitable wedding gown was placed at the disposal of Miss Clarkson. The bridesmaids, Misses Clara Slayter, Stella Ross and Mabel Courtney, wore handsome costumes of white cloth with white hats. Colonel Hill and his best man, Major Brady, were in uniform, as were also the officers who were present, rendering the scene a brilliant one. The ceremony was performed at St. Luke's Cathedral by the Rev. E. R. Crawford, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Norman Lee, after which the particular friends of Colonel and Mrs. Hill partook of lunch at the home of Captain Clarkson. Mrs. Hill will be much missed in Halifax when she leaves for her English home in April, and will carry with her the best wishes of a host of friends.

The safest and best remedy that can be found for family use is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

A SAD TRAGEDY.—Even in our quiet city happiness and sorrow go hand in hand. One of the saddest accidents which have occurred in our city for years, took place on Tuesday evening, by which Miss Lynch, daughter of Mr. Peter Lynch, was instantly killed. Miss Lynch, with a party of friends, was on her way home from the Orpheus Concert, when, while in the act of crossing Pleasant St. at the foot of Tobin, she was struck by a runaway team driven by Mr. Fraser Cameron, who was taking his sister and her friend, Miss Jennie Doull, home from the concert. The feelings experienced by Miss Lynch's friends when, upon carrying her into the house of Mr. Roberts, they found she had ceased to breathe, can hardly be imagined. It is thought that death was instantaneous with the blow from the shaft of the sleigh. The deepest sympathy is felt with Mr. Lynch and his family in their sudden and terribly sad bereavement. Fortunately Mr. Cameron shortly after the accident succeeded in gaining control of his horse without further mishap.

A COMING ATTRACTION.—The "African Choir" is the coming attraction at the Academy of Music. This company is now in England and its engagement in Halifax for the 6th, 7th and 8th of March will be its first appearance in America.

THIS EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The programme of the concert to be given this evening by St. Matthew's Guild in the Conservatory of Music Hall has been published, and certainly, promises an enjoyable evening to all who appreciate good music. Miss Homer, Mrs. Bor, Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, Miss Annie Service, Mrs. Klingensfeld, Messrs. Currie, Page and other ladies and gentlemen well known in Halifax musical circles will take part.

"Handsome is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

THE ORPHEUS.—The third Orpheus concert of the season was listened to on Tuesday evening last by a very appreciative audience. In looking at the audience, one could not help feeling a degree of pride in the fact that so many Halifaxians could be induced to attend a concert despite the walking and the weather. Of the eight numbers on the programme four were taken by the orchestra and as I think admirably rendered. The Spanish Waltz was

of course the general favorite; but the opening overture was more to my liking, as it gave more opportunity for finished shading. Herr Klingensfeld and his club are doing splendid work for the musical culture of Halifax. Miss Annie Service, who sang sweetly "A Dream of Spain," has a very pleasing voice and well merited the encore which she received. Mr. Gillis rendered in good style his solo, and his part in the duet with Mrs. Taylor, and I do not remember ever having heard the latter to such advantage. The depth, beauty and color of Mrs. Taylor's voice grow on one, and there always seems to be something new to appreciate. Mr. Dodwell's song was delivered most acceptably. Altogether the Orpheus Club concert without the Orpheus Club was a decided success. The *Stabat Mater* is the next musical treat promised the Club's patrons.

ZERA SEMON'S NEXT APPEARANCE.—I hear that Professor Semon intends opening at the Lyceum Theatre immediately after Lent with a first-class specialty company. Doubtless the show will take well after the dearth of public amusement coincident with the season of fasting.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

HALIFAX WEATHER.—The inhabitants of this now snow clad city were highly favored on Sunday last by a breath of spring weather. Warm and bright, it seemed that winter had bidden us farewell and had taken his departure. If any of us fondly imagined such to be the case his sanguine expectations must have received a rude shock when he awakened on Tuesday morning to find snow heaped on all sides, the heaviest fall of snow we have had this winter having come in the night. Although the winter has been enjoyable, providing many outdoor pleasures, yet it has seemed long, and the majority of us are anxiously watching for the first hint of the approach of the springtime. No doubt ample opportunity will be afforded us for the exercise of that virtue, which the old saw declares is seldom found in women and never in a man, patience, ere we can throw open doors and windows and welcome spring sunshine and gentle breezes.

OUR CITY STREETS.—Exciting scenes are very rare on Halifax streets, but the height of excitement was reached on Wednesday when a mob of men and boys undertook to get ahead of the Street Railway Company. After every heavy snowfall in our city, a difficulty arises in regard to the condition of the streets through which the tracks of the Street Railway Company are laid, the said condition being indisputably disgraceful. The city Board of Works seems to think that it is not its duty to remedy this state of affairs, but that the snow banks on both sides of the track being in part the consequence of the Street Railway Company's snow plough, it is therefore the company's duty to see that these banks are removed. Now opinion differs on this matter, but it is manifestly important that the question should be decided immediately. On Wednesday the city employed a number of men to level the snow banks on the sides of the streets through which railway tracks are laid, and from this came the trouble. The plough cleared off the snow that the men threw over the rails in much less time than it took to place it there, and the ire of the shovellers was aroused. A mob of men and boys, who enjoy a fight much more than they do honest work, soon gathered, and undertook to snowball the cars and plough, and the icy missiles flew fast and furious, regardless of the safety of tram passengers or pedestrians in the vicinity. Superintendent Adams and his men kept steadfastly on their way, and the plough continued to do its work, and eventually won the day. It is in the interests of the public that the street cars should run throughout the winter, especially when the walking is bad, and if all parties would unite their energy for the good of the public instead of wasting time and temper in a useless warfare, it would be much more creditable. It is to be hoped that a definite understanding will be reached as to whose duty it is to keep our principal streets in good condition, and that the matter having been settled, there may be no reason for any disagreement on the subject.

CHIPS.

CRINOLINE—TO BE OR NOT TO BE.—On this subject, which is just now agitating the minds of the fair sex, a fashion writer says:—"To think that a woman would consent to make a guy of herself, after so many years of comfort and ease. And since the advent of bell skirts, even the stylish look, so much sought after, is kept up. Those skirts were so easy to handle and a dress worn with hoops 'flopped' up and down stairs and squeezed side ways out of a street car. 'Well, but just think of the failure in several of the industries when hoops and bustles were discarded,' said one lady. 'But think of the ones that will fail,' says another. 'How can you sit in a hammock with a hoop skirt on, or ride a bicycle even? No ma'am, I'll not give up my 'bike' for any hoop skirt.'" The *London Truth* gives an "Adjuration to Lovely Woman," as follows:—

"By the lines of Grace and Beauty!
By the claims of social duty,
By the space at London balls!
By the width of play-house stalls!
By your churches' narrow pews!
By the hauntings that you use!
By your zeal for healthy sport!
By golf-links and tennis-court!
By your passion for the dance!
By your love of elegance!
By the style which you affect!
By the worship you expect!
Vow that you will never feel
Round your waists a cage of steel!
And that, come what may, you mean
Not to take to Crinolines!"

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora. Insist upon having these brands.